THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 255

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The World at Crossroads

The Red Cross Flag Flies

Which Way Civic Reform?

¶ **Week Ahead**—Not since 1914 has the world been under such high tension as this week. Already much of Europe is mobilizing, fearful that the dramatic efforts of the democracies to still save Europe's peace may be in vain. In all the chancelleries of Europe today President Roosevelt's message to Berlin and Prague is presenting to thought the logical advantage of making international adjustments "before, rather than after war." But Germany's insistence that Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland be ceded to her by next Saturday presents a baffling problem. Not only does it carry the implication that Europe may expect further demands of a similar nature, but the very severity of the demand embarrasses nations who are willing to make concessions toward Germany.

¶ **So Prime Minister** begs Herr Hitler for moderation, and prepares to give an accounting before Parliament on Wednesday of his efforts to keep the peace. But as the British-French "mobilization for peace" proceeds, a defiant and well armed Czechoslovakia mobilizes behind a new and militant Government and, it is whispered, has definitely decided on the rejection of Hitler's terms. This of course places France in a position of having to fulfill its pact with the Czechs—something which French sentiment now seems definitely to favor. Indeed, French troops already under arms have passed the 2,000,000 mark, while measures which resemble emergency mobilization of British defensive resources proceed in tempo with the churning screws of a mobilized British navy now at sea. • Tonight (Monday) Herr Hitler addresses the nation. In the text of his speech may reside a hint for which the world is seeking. Will it uphold reason or tend toward war?

¶ **Peaceward**—Realization that peace is worth fighting for seems to have been the first reaction to the German ultimatum. It drew British and French sentiment together with a sudden stiffening of front. It brought Czechoslovakian morale together with a click of heels and a clatter of accouterment. It snapped up the chin of the Little Entente. It caused the Russian Bear to growl with renewed power. And, across the waters in America, it brought Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt into conference, out of which came the message to the European nations calling attention to the awful ways of force and the reconciling ways of reason. Thus a new week opens with force and reason arrayed.

¶ **Mussolini**—The Duce takes occasion to breathe defiance at Italy's "adversaries," while declaring that a "new Europe" might be created this week—a Europe to replace the "dying one constructed at Versailles"; a Europe of "justice for all peoples, and of reconciliation among peoples." • With so many European leaders declaring in favor of the same thing, it seems inconceivable that a basis of peace should not be found in this common desire for justice.

¶ **Wall Street**—Reaction to the international situation is reflected in a falling stock market wherein leading issues decline from fractions to more than two points before the trend is stopped. Abroad there is a rush for gold and dollars, and the London gold price reaches its highest mark since April, 1935.

¶ **Hurricane**—In the path of the hurricane which visited New England last Wednesday there flutters the reassuring flag of the Red Cross. Within 90 days, announces that relief organization, its program for the aid and rehabilitation of thousands of the victims of the hurricane and flood visitation will be completed. Approximately 10,000 workers are already concluding the first step of Red Cross relief. Nearly 60,000 persons are now receiving emergency care in Red Cross shelters. • What a contrast this mobilization for relief presents to Europe's mobilization for disaster.

¶ **Reform**—In Los Angeles today a new mayor takes on a job. His name is Fletcher Bowron. On leaving his former role as a reform judge he assumes his new position with the assurance that "I am not going to have any stooges." Mr. Bowron says that he is out to put a stop to political corruption. He is not committed so much to the job of getting rid of vice as to that of bringing to Los Angeles a "plain, ordinary, decent government." • If he has the recipe for that, he will find a wide market for it.

¶ **Birds**—The Associated Press gets a chuckle out of the War Department today. While the rest of the world seems standing before bulletin boards awaiting a verdict for peace or war, the United States War Department announces that it has lifted its ban on "parrots, parrakeets, love-birds, and other birds of the parrot family," and it does it, quotes the AP, "without the trace of a smile."

Business Sees Profit in Peace Instead of War

Speakers at tenth Boston merchants' conference stress interdependence of all trade.

Business men of the world will profit more from peace than war, the Tenth Boston Conference on Distribution was told today.

Leading executives from both sides of the Atlantic pointed to the commercial interdependence of the nations as prominent merchants and manufacturers from a dozen countries assembled at the Hotel Statler.

Trade barriers should be lowered, Viscount Leverhulme, of London, declared in a paper read for him at the luncheon session, praising efforts of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to bring this about with trade treaties.

Business men have set the diplomats of the world an example by their use of the conference table to settle international problems, P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and President of the Distribution Conference, said in welcoming the delegates.

The scope of the Conference, now in its tenth year, was extended this year to be international for the first time. As a result, prominent merchants and manufacturers are attending from the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany and other countries.

Cheer From World Chamber

A cablegram from Dr. F. H. Jentener van Vlissingen, one of six Honorary Presidents of the International Chamber of Commerce, at Utrecht, The Netherlands, wished success to the Conference in its work, "in which," he said, "all those wanting to further prosperity and peaceful collaboration between nations are keenly interested."

An address from Thomas J. Watson, of New York, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, was radiocast by short-wave from Bucharest, Rumania, to the luncheon meeting.

Pointing out that "all nations of the world are inter-dependent," Mr. Watson, who is also a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared, "All thinking people must concern themselves with a program for building durable peace, because another world war would mean the collapse of civilization as we know it today.... Only through international co-operation can our civilization be maintained and pushed forward to greater heights of achievement."

Speakers from six nations and delegates from 15 countries came to Boston to attend the international symposium, which was developed from the "Williamstown of Merchandising" as early conferences were known, established by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board. Mr. O'Connell paid tribute in opening today's conference, to Mr. Bloomfield's "initiative and painstaking effort necessary to organizing the Conference."

Looks to Business

"Is it not true that where Governments find it hard to agree, business itself may provide the way to better international understanding?" Mr. O'Connell asked in his opening address. "Popular belief has often held the desire for business advantage to be the cause of war, not a means to peace," he said. "But as we meet here today, friendly, well intentioned and with a common interest of such concern to the consuming publics whom we represent, I wonder if the business men of our respective countries, through closer contact and mutual under-

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Church Activities On Daylight Time

In accordance with the request of Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts that all activities in the Commonwealth delay returning to eastern standard time for another week, due to emergency relief work, Sunday services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday, both morning and evening, were held on daylight saving time.

All other activities connected with The Christian Science Publishing Society and The Mother Church will be conducted on daylight saving time throughout this week, including the regular Wednesday evening meeting, and the lecture on Christian Science to be delivered Thursday by Dr. John M. Tutt, according to an announcement today by The Christian Science Board of Directors. Beginning Oct. 2, the regular Sunday services and Wednesday evening meetings will be on eastern standard time.

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Hopkins Hears Appeals For Aid to New England

Quinn asks outright grants to home owners of 50 per cent and loans for rest—Hurley asks end to WPA restrictions—Aiken wants subsidy for Vermont trees—Governors meet Hopkins at Boston.

National WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in Boston today saw New England drop its traditional Yankee aloofness to outside help and fairly clamor for immediate and almost unlimited Federal assistance in meeting the reconstruction problem left in the wake of last week's hurricane and floods.

And Mr. Hopkins promised: "All the funds I have are yours. We intend to exercise every power given to us by Congress as liberally as possible, promptly and at once. We realize that we are dealing with tens of thousands of people who never went up to a relief door before, and we intend to keep that in consideration.

"In behalf of the President," Mr. Hopkins said, "I want to assure you of his urgent desire to do this job promptly and well because the Country wants us to do it promptly and well."

Vermont Tree Damage

Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island, perhaps taking his cue from Mr. Hopkins, went so far as to urge that outright grants of 50 per cent, coupled with 50 per cent Federal loans, be given persons wishing to rebuild lost homes. Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts proposed that all WPA regulations restricting the number of men that can be employed or their hours of work, together with all drawstrings on expenditures, be rescinded at once and full WPA resources of both men and money be placed at the disposal of local officials in damaged areas.

From Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, where Federal spending has been consistently shunned, came suggestions that aid be provided to timberland owners who must run their trees—including, he said, a substantial number of the State's famed sugar maples—through the sawmills within a short time or face total loss of three years timber cutting.

This idea was seconded by Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, who said wood-lot owners in his State must mill 750,000,000 feet of timber soon or lose $15,000,000. He suggested loans to wood lot owners enabling them to buy portable saw mills.

Airplane Inspection

He also suggested that finances be provided so the wood can be held a few years before dumping on the market, or recommended, as an alternative that the Federal Government buy the lumber and keep it for two or three years.

Today's meeting, held in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel, was attended by nearly 500 officials, including governors of the six New England States. It followed an airplane inspection of the hurricane and flood-swept areas by Mr. Hopkins who arrived in New England yesterday after a flying trip from the West Coast.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Hopkins said there were two things he wanted to find out. First, what are the needs; secondly, what can be done, and how.

Each Governor, in turn, stepped forward and related the general

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Coal 'Gift Wrapped' Now; Whole Package Goes in Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Dressing up the ice box to compete with the new electric refrigerators wasn't so hard, nor was it difficult to doll up the dingy stove to resemble a radio, but what could one do with lumps of black coal to make them as clean and easy to handle as oil?

The industry found its answer, and as a result, the National Association of Packaged Fuel Manufacturers met here last week to talk over problems of the new business.

Packaged fuel is usually fine screenings of coal compressed into cubes and neatly wrapped in heavy paper, so that it can be handled as daintily as if it were a holiday gift done up in tissue paper wrappings. So well has the new form of the old heating material been received in the three or four years it has been on the market, that 85 plants are now turning it out in many parts of the country, Murray R. McMillen of Kalamazoo, Mich., Secretary of the Association, reported.

Of Recent Growth

Processors of packaged coal formed their organization last year, and the meeting here this week was only the second annual convention of the industry. Representatives of 21 firms attended. Among them were regular coal dealers who are processing slack and selling the wrapped product as a side line, as well as ice dealers and even distributors of fuel oil who have entered this field.

Packaged fuel, which may be either compressed coal or petroleum coke, came on the market in response to a demand for a cleaner combustion material that could be used in regular coal furnaces, said Mr. McMillen. Oil and gas furnaces took the dust and grime out of the basement and made that once smudgy place into a modern recreation room, with steel tube chairs, ping-pong table, and all the rest. Moreover, they took the shovel out of the housewife's hand and released her from a stoker's job to which she never was thoroughly reconciled.

This spurred the coal industry. Some three or four years ago a company put on the market a machine for compressing slack into cubes and holding it together with starch. This machine started the industry, said Mr. McMillen.

10 to 14 Pounds

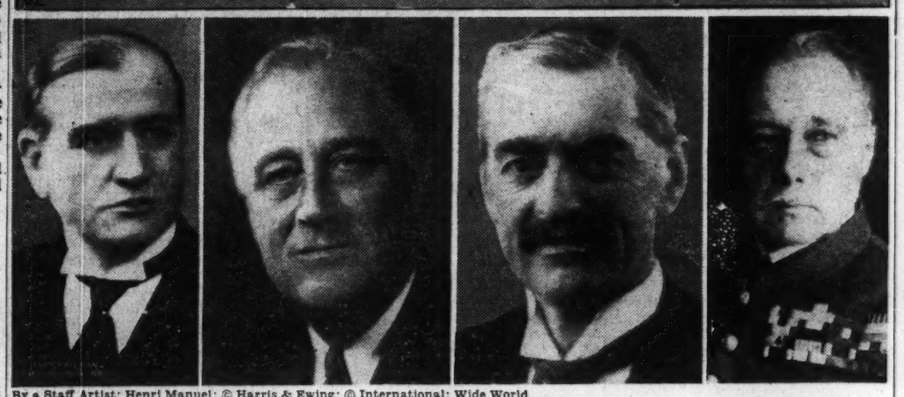
Most concerns packaging coal now use this machine. They get the slack or petroleum coke shipped to them in its usual state, compress it, wrap it in a heavy craft paper, and deliver it either to the retail dealer or direct to the consumer. The usual practice is to wrap about a half dozen fuel cubes into one package which weighs from 10 to 14 pounds.

This package, delivered and stacked by hand, can be handled without gloves by coal users. To feed the fire, a person simply places a package or two of coal in the furnace or stove. The wrapped coal costs a little more than the old-fashioned kind—about $1 a ton more—but people are willing to pay the difference, said Mr. McMillen.

In some cities it is the wealthier residents who are the chief users of package coal. In others, he said, it is those who live on weekly pay envelopes and find it hard to get enough money together to order loose coal by the ton. These people drive over to the coal dealer, stack their purchase in the rear seat of the automobile, and take it with them.

Package coal is in demand, too, for spring and autumn use, when people do not wish to make big fires and find it convenient to throw a package or two in their furnaces or fireplaces just to take the chill out of the house, Mr. McMillen said.

Roosevelt and Chamberlain Ask Peace; Prague Expected to Refuse New Terms; British Parliament Session Is Called



By a Staff Artist; Henri Manuel; © Harris & Ewing; © International; Wide World

Edouard Daladier, Premier of France — **Franklin Roosevelt**, President of United States — **Neville Chamberlain**, Premier of Britain — **Gen. Gamelin**, Head of French General Staff

Above: Areas Demanded Outright or in Which Plebiscites Are Proposed

Drawing is based on verbal description of map marked by Reichsführer Hitler and handed by him to Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Personal pleas to Hitler sent by British Premier and U. S. President in effort to avert war.

Statesmen of the three great Democracies—seeking eleventh-hour means of maintaining peace—today addressed personal appeals to Reichsführer Hitler to avoid plunging the nations into war.

IN LONDON, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier met and drafted a message which has been sped to Berlin. Parliament has been called for Wednesday: Page 1.

IN WASHINGTON, President Roosevelt in solemn, graphic phrases appealed to the nations involved in the crisis in the name of "humanity everywhere" not to break off negotiations and risk a war of "unspeakable horror." An emergency meeting of the Cabinet was summoned for tomorrow: Page 1.

PRAGUE, isolated by the cutting off of communications, was known to have fully mobilized and was reported to be ready to refuse the newest German demands: Page 1.

DEMANDS — details of which are revealed through Czech sources—require military occupation by Oct. 1 by German troops of an area specified by Herr Hitler, with plebiscites elsewhere by Nov. 25: Pages 1 and 2.

MOBILIZATION, either to present a strong front to the Reich, or to prepare for actual combat moves swiftly: Page 1.

EVACUATION of neutral citizens in troubled capitals includes American and British subjects: Page 3.

THE LEAGUE meanwhile stays in session—reminded by President Roosevelt of the obligations of the Pact of Paris—in the hope that its offices may be of some avail: Page 3.

Roosevelt Asks Peace; Warns of War's Havoc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—President Roosevelt under circumstances as dramatic as any that have occurred since 1917 appealed to Berlin, Prague, London, and Paris simultaneously in the early hours of this morning to keep the peace for the sake of civilization. Secretary Hull later sent additional copies of the message to Poland and Hungary.

Later in the day, Secretary Hull extended the scope of the message to include Poland and Hungary, ordering the American diplomatic officials in those countries to address copies of the message to the leaders of the States. A Cabinet meeting was then summoned for tomorrow to consider the emergency situation.

Congressional reaction to President Roosevelt's peace appeal was sympathetic, but displayed isolationist tendency. Amidst mounting tension the Capital received quick replies from France and Great Britain praising his morning's dramatic appeal.

In making his appeal President Roosevelt recalled the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which pledges all four nations in specific and categorical terms not to use war "as an instrument of national policy."

The Roosevelt appeal was so timed that it reached Europe in the morning hours, well in advance of the momentous Hitler speech scheduled at 8 p. m. (2 p. m., Eastern standard time). Mr. Roosevelt, in solemn, graphic language, painted the cost of war; warned of the frightful suffering that would follow hostilities, and appealed "on behalf of the 130 millions of people of the United States of America and for the sake of humanity everywhere" that negotiations be not broken off.

That was the crux of President Roosevelt's appeal, that a break should not be made in negotiations. While these continue, the President insisted, war may be averted. By the same token, a rupture means that "reason is banished and force asserts itself."

President Roosevelt's sudden and unexpected intervention in the crisis carried no hint of American participation nor any expression of feeling as to the rights and wrongs of the dispute. At the same time, under the circumstances as they now exist in Europe, with Reichsführer Hitler undisguisedly threat-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Czechs Envisage New Partitions In Hitler Terms

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—In official Czechoslovak circles it was said that Herr Hitler in his peace terms had refused to guarantee the frontiers of the remainder of the Czechoslovak Republic unless Hungary and Poland also became guarantors.

This was interpreted as being Herr Hitler's way of demanding that to Hungary and Poland also be given the chunks of Czechoslovakia in which their minorities live.

The Foreign Office gave the memorandum to Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister, "without comment" as Mr. Chamberlain called the "Inner Cabinet" into session. Two hours later he summoned the full Cabinet.

Czechoslovak circles here said that the Hitler terms relayed to them were:

1. German occupation before Oct. 1 of all Sudeten areas where more than 75 per cent of the population is German.
2. Evacuation of all Czechoslovak soldiers and civil servants from these areas by the same date.
3. A plebiscite in remaining Sudeten districts in which the inhabitants would vote on whether they

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Envoy Sent to Hitler

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Britain and France sped an envoy today to Reichsführer Hitler with a last-stand message while Prime Minister Chamberlain summoned Parliament to rally and reassure his people for either war or peace.

French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet started home by airplane after a night and day of counsel with Mr. Chamberlain and his Ministers that resulted in a firm accord on two vital courses of action.

1. A last attempt to stop Herr Hitler from invading Czechoslovakia and touching off a war.
2. Joint British-French military measures—how they will move men, warships, and airplanes to the fighting lines if they are drawn into war.

A personal appeal by President Roosevelt to Herr Hitler to save Europe's peace came amid the momentous conferences and gave Europe's democracies enormous moral stiffening.

Behind them, the French Premier and Foreign Minister left the French Chief of Staff, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, to work out co-ordination of France's fighting units with Britain's for any eventuality.

[Prague dispatches to the Associated Press indicated that the Czechoslovak Government would refuse to accept the terms of the so-called Godesberg memorandum. Confirmation of the report was impossible, however, because of the difficulty of communicating with Prague.]

Before M. Daladier and M. Bonnet took off from Croydon airdrome the French Premier was understood to have sent a grateful reply to President Roosevelt's peace message.

Message Secret

Sir Horace Wilson of the Foreign Offices carried Mr. Chamberlain's personal message to Herr Hitler. Britain kept its contents secret. But there were these reported possibilities that it constituted a fervent appeal to Herr Hitler to leave the door open to peaceful settlement or suggestions for an alternative to the ultimatum which would let Herr Hitler show his troops to some part of Sudetenland and yet prevent certain strangulation of the rest of Czechoslovakia.

After the meeting between British and French Ministers, the following communiqué was issued:

"A further meeting was held this morning between British and French Ministers, at which full ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

This Changing World

Return From Vacation—Reflections on Humanity in Their Individual Relations and in International Relations—Natural Neighborliness

By H. B. Elliston

Reading the newspapers while on vacation, I was reminded of Mark Twain's composite picture of man as a person with a knife approaching a grindstone. But such a view emerged only out of the public prints. As I went through idle days, the picture faded out entirely, and I found people instinct with the spirit of neighborliness, the same spirit which caused them to live and work together in communities. It was like being in two different worlds.

* * *

I cannot forget, for instance, the roadman in the Vermont hills who put me on my way after an automobile smash. It had been raining, the narrow mountain road was eroded, and there were piles of stones down the middle. Foolishly I tried to keep between the stones and the ditch. Coming around a corner, I skidded into a jutting post, and nearly turned over, righting the car too violently (you see I'm a bad driver!) I then tried to knock down a mighty segment of the Green Mountains in the form of a protruding rock. It was a useless effort. My car shivered and broke under the strain, and then settled disconsolately in the ditch.

Here I was in the heart of the Green Mountains, miles away, as one of Helen Hokinson's cartoons puts it, from civilization. In such circumstances I am as helpless as most "civilized" persons. A passing roadman came to my assistance. He straightened the bent places, put on a spare wheel, and did the miraculous thing of restoring an automobile out of what at first glance seemed junk. It took him half an hour or so. "That's worth two bucks to me," I said, and tried to put the money in his hand. But my embarrassed Good Samaritan took to his heels, literally. I ran after him, and in the end he consented reluctantly to take a dollar and no more. There was a good neighbor for you.

But a Vermonter is often thought to be like no one else. Some of the good qualities in mankind, I grant, come to flower in the Green Mountains. But neighborliness is not restricted to states or to nations. In Germany I daresay I could encounter the same friendliness.

As a soldier in the World War I came to admire Germans, as all soldiers did. On the drill ground we were taught to yell blood-curdlingly at "Huns" and "boches." But, when we got to the front, the epithets were forgotten, and insensibly the boys began to refer to the enemy in the comradely term of "Jerry." As a veteran I have fraternized with German veterans over toasts of "Never Again!" And at this eleventh hour, when atavistic forces are locked together in dark confusion, I cannot help but think of a quotation from Goethe which I once saw hung up outside a lovely town on the Rhine: "If you inquire what the people are like here, I must answer: 'The same as everywhere!'"

* * *

During the hurricane (somewhat exciting, this vacation of mine!) I came across this contrast between everyday experience and the throat-cutting reported by the newspapers. I was caught upstate showing an English friend some of the hallowed ground of Massachusetts. Trees crashed all around us; live wires sputtered in the roadways; but men everywhere became volunteer workers. As we were guided out of a traffic snarl by such a worker, my English friend remarked: "It is always surprising to me how Americans turn to and help in time of emergency. I suppose we'd do the same, but we have such a shrinking from butting in." It was a rude kind of organization, but it bore out his, and my, point.

One lives real news on vacation, but, alas! it is not the big news today. The news is that men have become tigers. On the contrary, I believe with Calvin Coolidge that peace is the natural state of man. Governments may breathe fire and brimstone, but you can't tell me that the Polish people, say, are breathing fire and brimstone about Teschen. The trouble today is that so many people are bulldozed or enslaved by their governments into thinking or professing what they think. That, of course, is none of other people's business—till it is made so.

Czech War Council Formed; Nations Speed Precautions

While Europe's statesmen strive desperately to avert war, the nations take precautionary measures ranging up to establishment of a Supreme War Council in Czechoslovakia.

Several millions of men are under arms. The details:

France:

PARIS, Sept. 26 (AP)—France called more reservists to the colors today, swelling the Army of approximately 2,000,000 men already under arms.

There are seven echelons. Authorities intimated that numbers four, five and six would be called within the next three days if the international situation remained crucial.

Calling of Number Seven echelon means general mobilization.

Towns such as Nancy, which is command headquarters for a section of the frontier, completely blacked out all lights last night.

Similar precautions were being taken in Paris where plans were announced for evacuation of the city should it become necessary. Some boulevards were completely darkened, while on others every third street light was turned off.

Towns outside the Capital were canvassed and the residents told how many Parisiens they must lodge free if the city is evacuated.

In Paris itself shelter trenches were being dug in parks on the theory developed during the Spanish Civil War that they provided more protection than cellars in case of air raids.

The French Navy previously had been placed on a virtual war footing, and Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi, after a conference with Premier Edouard Daladier, said it was in good shape and ready to respond to the needs of the Nation.

Two new decrees were signed for publication in the official Journal. It was announced that one extended to Algeria the law for total mobilization in time of war and bringing civilian activity under military control. The other prohibited the export of iron and manganese from Indo-China. These are a part of a series of such measures being applied gradually to Continental France and its colonies.

Britain:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26 — France's Premier, Foreign Minister, and Army Chief of Staff met with Brit-

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Britain and France Stiffen Support—Czechs Prepare Reply to Poland

Nations Speed Precautions; Czechs Set Up War Council

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Ministers here today to complete specific joint war plans.

The British home fleet was in the North Sea.

General Gamelin, French Chief of Staff, who had been called over for special consultations, called on the Prime Minister and subsequently had an interview with the Ministers for co-ordination of defense.

Britain has not mobilized and carefully avoided the word. Officers and men of the anti-aircraft and coast defense units of the Territorial Army were called out. Royal Air Force men were called. A few trench refuges have been dug in London parks.

Precautionary measures unprecedented in peace time were rushed. Air-raid volunteers worked far into the night. Gas masks and fittings were distributed from motion picture houses, churches, and schools in some sections.

Naval men on leave were ordered by telegram to return to their ships.

At Gibraltar, boom defenses were reported in place to protect the southern entrance to the Admiralty Harbor. Air-raid volunteers were called for.

The British Naval base at Malta, and British ships in the Mediterranean, cleared away for possible action.

Germany:

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Preparations for the worst eventualities continued today as Germany anxiously awaited tonight's speech by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

In Berlin all Red Cross nurses were ordered to report to receive orders exactly where to take up their duties in the event of war.

News came from Rohrbach, Upper Austria, that German troops had been moving up to the Czechoslovak frontier since yesterday morning.

Reports from Schinding, Germany, near the frontier, said shock troops of the Czechoslovak Army also were entrenched along the entire length of the border.

Barricades were being thrown up all along the line.

From the Bavarian border, as the hour of the Führer's speech approached, came the news that Sudeten leader Konrad Henlein had crossed the Czechoslovak border and taken charge of the "Free Corps" in his home town, Asch.

Italy:

VICENZA, Italy, Sept. 26 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini threatened yesterday to take military measures if other nations do not cease mobilizing men and warships.

Premier Mussolini spoke briefly, still holding hope that at least a general war might be averted. The crowd he addressed had massed to cheer him on his tour of regions along Italy's German frontier.

Czechoslovakia:

By the Associated Press

A Czech broadcast reported from Budapest announces establishment of a supreme Czechoslovak War Council. Mobilization is complete in Czechoslovakia with 17 classes up to 40 years old under arms.

Official British sources said in London general mobilization by Czechoslovakia followed a notice from the British Government that it could not continue to advise Prague against such a step. The notice was coupled with a warning that mobilization might precipitate action by other countries.

Auxiliary war service for women as well as men from 17 to 60 is reported in a Czech decree under the defense law.

President Beneš appealed to the Nation to regard the mobilization in the spirit of national defense rather than of war.

"It is a battle for freedom," he declared.

The authorities in the capital gave the populace a taste of war conditions with a complete blackout.

BDN (German News Service) dispatches from Linz reported that Czechs opened heavy machinegun fire Friday afternoon on a road along the tense frontier near Leopoldsschlag.

Hungary:

BUDAPEST, Sept. 26—Partial mobilization continues as quietly as possible. No general orders have been given in the press or over the radio, but many young men and especially reserve officers have received orders to report. Streets of most villages and towns yesterday, were full of relatives taking leave of sons and brothers. Thousands of farmers throughout the land drove their sons to the nearest mobilization points and most roads had more than ordinary traffic. There was air raid practice at Budapest this morning. Still the country outwardly is tranquil. One finds no war ardors, but only dread and fear.

Air traffic has been restricted to specified routes.

Norway:

OSLO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Norway on Saturday ordered all contingents now ending Naval Service to remain aboard their ships.

Coast Artillery Service leaves also were curtailed.

Netherlands:

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 (AP)—Because of the tense European situation, the Netherlands on Saturday cancelled military maneuvers involving 200,000 men, scheduled to start today.

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Peace Pact Terms Invoked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 26

Will the Kellogg Pact stop the German advance? Here are the key articles of the solemn covenant signed by Germany as well as other nations, to which President Roosevelt in his dramatic plea this morning referred. It was "imperative," he said, that "peoples everywhere" recall the terms of the 1928 peace agreement:

Article 1. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2. The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Roosevelt Appeals to Hitler; Warns of Havoc From Warfare

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message today to Reichsführer Hitler and President Beneš of Czechoslovakia follows:

The fabric of peace on the continent of Europe, if not throughout the rest of the world, is in immediate danger.

The consequences of its rupture are incalculable. Should hostilities break out the lives of millions of men, women and children in every country involved will most certainly be lost under circumstances of unspeakable horror.

The economic system of every country involved is certain to be shattered. The social structure of every country involved may well be completely wrecked.

The United States has no political entanglements. It is caught in no mesh of hatred. Elements of all Europe have formed its civilization.

The supreme desire of the American people is to live in peace. But in the event of a general war they face the fact that no nation can escape some measure of the consequences of such a world catastrophe.

The traditional policy of the United States has been the furtherence of the settlement of international disputes by pacific means. It is my conviction that all people under the threat of war today pray that peace may be made before, rather than after, war.

It is imperative that peoples everywhere recall that every civilized nation of the world voluntarily assumed the solemn obligations of the Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928 to solve controversies only by pacific methods.

In addition, most nations are parties to other binding treaties obligating them to preserve peace.

Furthermore, all countries have today available for such peaceful solution of difficulties which may arise, treaties of arbitration and conciliation to which they are parties.

Whatever may be the differences in the controversies at issue and however difficult of pacific settlement they may be, I am persuaded that there is no problem so difficult or so pressing for solution that it cannot be justly solved by the resort to reason rather than by the resort to force.

During the present crisis the people of the United States and their Government have earnestly hoped that the negotiations for the adjustment of the controversy which has now arisen in Europe might reach a successful conclusion.

So long as these negotiations continue so long will there remain the hope that reason and the spirit of equity may prevail and that the world may thereby escape the madness of a new resort to war.

On behalf of the 130 millions of people of the United States of America and for the sake of humanity everywhere I most earnestly appeal to you not to break off negotiations looking to a peaceful, fair, and constructive settlement of the questions at issue.

I earnestly repeat that so long as negotiations continue, differences may be reconciled. Once they are broken off reason is banished and force asserts itself.

And force produces no solution for the future good of humanity.

Roosevelt Pleads for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ening to use force against Czechoslovakia, the solemn reminder by President Roosevelt of the terms of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, carries historic significance.

"It is imperative that peoples everywhere recall that every civilized nation of the world voluntarily assumed the solemn obligations of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 to solve controversies only by pacific means."

The pact which Mr. Roosevelt now invokes with all the dignity of his office, and all the solemnity of his voice includes no specific implementation, but at the same time carries inevitable moral censure for its violation which, under conditions like the present, might have the most far reaching ultimate consequences on American action. There were many correspondents, summoned from their beds last night by hurried calls from the State Department, who read in the terms of the Roosevelt appeal the potential cornerstone of a future war policy, if, in the face of the reminder, one aggressor state should tear up the document.

Although the Kellogg Pact has been flouted in the past, each time there has been crystalization of American sentiment against the aggressor, and in the event of a major conflict only time could tell how important this inevitable reaction would become.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, worked with Mr. Roosevelt throughout the evening preparing the appeal which went to the four European Capitals shortly after midnight. It was addressed directly to Herr Hitler in Germany, President Beneš in Czechoslovakia, and through the Secretary of State to the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France. It was the final evidence that peace hung in the balance.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was in telephonic communication with foreign Capitals. Americans were urged to leave France by the State Department, the latest index of the growing concern over the crisis. The Hitler broadcast at 2 p. m. was listened to all over the capital.

Discussions went on between Mr. Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau over financial developments. The President saw Mr. Morgenthau at lunch and Mr. Hull again at two. This was the hour of the Hitler broadcast.

Stephen Early, the President's Secretary, at at press conference today, divulging how Mr. Roosevelt reached the decision to dispatch his peace message, said it was decided last night that "the psychological moment" had come.

"It is too late to move after the men begin to match," Mr. Early quoted the President as saying.

Mr. Early was asked if the peace message meant any change in America's attitude of nonentanglement. Mr. Early replied that the communication does not commit the U. S. in any way, but it would be safe to say it emphasized Mr. Roosevelt's interest in what is going on.

Mr. Roosevelt sat by himself from 10 to 12:05 last night at his big desk in the blue paneled stuly on the second floor of the White House, and drafted the message. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Early said, has been meditating the European crisis all week. He thought about it all afternoon yesterday as he watched a speed boat regatta on the Potomac.

Americans in Europe are receiving State Department attention. There are 5,000 American citizens in Czechoslovakia and some 88,000 on the Continent. Two American warships in British waters could be used to transport refugees.

Preliminary Congressional reaction to the Roosevelt appeal was favorable, but carried a strong secondary opposition toward any step that would commit the United States to a part in the dispute.

Appeal Called Late

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt's appeal to Chancellor Hitler and President Beneš to settle the Czech controversy by negotiation came too late, in the opinion of Col. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States, who arrived today from Europe.

Berlin Is Non-Committal

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that he could not give an intimation as to how official Germany reacts to President Roosevelt's appeal for peace such a few hours before Hitler's own statement to the Nation.

World Affairs Notebook

Remaking Europe's Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From dimmest antiquity, Europe's map has been in almost constant flux, crystallizing for a time after each major war and now again trembling before imminent change. Czechoslovakia's origins are thrown into bold relief on the maps as Sudetenland focuses Europe's potential redrafting:

1618-1648—Thirty Years War of religions finds Protestant nobility of Bohemia (now the Czech portion of Czechoslovakia) allied with other Protestants against Roman Catholic powers. Peace of Westphalia includes Bohemia in Hapsburg possessions. Turkish Empire extends into Europe nearly to Vienna.

1772, 1793, 1795—Partitions of Poland, by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

1789-1814—Era of Napoleon's conquests.

1814-1815—Congress of Vienna includes Bohemia in German Confederation as part of Austrian Empire. Germany not yet unified; Italy not yet unified; Napoleon's conquests wiped out, leaving France about as it is today.

1830-1848—Revolutions give independence to Greece and Belgium.

1864-1866—German victories over Denmark and Austria, under Bismarck, give Germany dominance in Central Europe.

1870—Italy completes unification.

1871—Modern Germany emerges unified from war with France. Rumania and Serbia have come into being as Turkish Empire crumbles.

1914—Pre-war Europe consists of Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Albania, and Montenegro. Bohemia is under Austria-Hungary. Poland is under Russia.

1919-1924—Peace treaties and later adjustments shape Europe of today. Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia become fully independent states. Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland achieve independence from Russia. Irish Free State separated from Northern Ireland. Rumania enlarged at expense of Russia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. East Prussia separated from Germany by Polish Corridor.

A Monday Feature

British Envoy Sent to Hitler By Chamberlain

(Continued from Page 1)

cord was established on all points.

"General Gamelin, French Chief of Staff, who had been called over for special consultations, also called on the Prime Minister and subsequently had an interview with the ministers for co-ordination of defense."

General Gamelin did not accompany the French Ministers when they left No. 10 Downing Street, but remained for further conferences.

Chamberlain Statement

The following official statement was issued from the Prime Minister's residence:

"The Prime Minister has had further consultations with the French Ministers this morning.

"The Prime Minister, with the full approval of the French Ministers, has decided to make a personal communication to the German Chancellor, and Sir Horace Wilson has left this morning for Berlin for this purpose."

The Press Association (British News Agency), which frequently is a mouthpiece for the Foreign Office and other Government departments, stated:

"One official opinion in London was that the new 'personal communication' which the Prime Minister now has sent to Herr Hitler contains an elaborate alternative set of proposals to those which Herr Hitler has put forward for solving the Czech problem."

The Czechoslovak reply to Germany's memorandum containing "final terms" for a settlement was conveyed to the Foreign Office by Minister Jan Masaryk last night and the Cabinet undoubtedly received the document during the morning meeting.

Official sources declined to say whether Sir Horace was taking the Czechoslovak reply with him, but there were strong indications that he was doing so.

Generall, however, close observers believed he was charged with delivering not only a British-French refusal to support Herr Hitler's new ultimatum for German military occupation of large, strategic areas of Czechoslovakia, but also some new proposals.

This might meet the Führer's insistence on military occupation of the Sudetenland in some limited manner—in exchange for guarantees which so far the German leader has not agreed to give.

Received by King

King George received Mr. Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace to obtain a report on the day's developments.

As the French Ministers departed, the British inner Cabinet council met at the offices of the Committee on Imperial Defense.

At the session were Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary; Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary; Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Coordination of Defense; Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air.

An earlier meeting of the full Cabinet had followed the British-French consultations and General Gamelin's conference with Sir Thomas Inskip. The French Commander lunched with Viscount Gort, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, before leaving for Paris.

Winston Churchill issued a demand for a French-British-Russian warning to Germany that they would fight for Czechoslovakia.

Before he left, Clement R. Attlee, Opposition Leader in Parliament, and Laborite Arthur Greenwood called at No. 10 Downing Street, causing speculation that the possibility that a "War Cabinet" was being discussed.

The whole story of Mr. Chamberlain's dramatic flights to Berchtesgaden and Godesberg will be put before both Houses of Parliament when it convenes by the only man who can tell it—Mr. Chamberlain.

Roosevelt's Appeal Praised by Daladier

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP) — Premier Edouard Daladier of France, leaving London after momentous face-to-face councils with British ministers, today gratefully replied to President Roosevelt's appeal for peace in Europe.

Premier Daladier said:

"Your moving appeal reached me in London at the very moment when, in close co-operation with the British Government, France makes a supreme attempt with a view to safeguarding all possibility of amicable settlement of the conflict that is threatening.

"It is of special value to me that under your high moral authority the devotion of the entire American nation to the principles which have been recognized and publicly acknowledged by all parties to the Kellogg pact is now solemnly reaffirmed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Prague to Revise Polish Border?

By John E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 26—Poland's note to the Czech Government, demanding revision of the Polish-Czech frontier in a manner more favorable to the Poles—which was delivered in Prague toward the end of last week was officially answered today.

The reply was despatched by air together with a personal letter from President Beneš to President Moscicki. Though details are as yet unknown, it is thought in well-informed circles that Czechoslovakia will agree to frontier revision. Whether the answer will be satisfactory to Poland will depend mainly upon international developments, especially the attitude of England and France toward Germany and the latter's relations to Czechoslovakia.

The Polish press today adopts the attitude that Czech promises must be followed by acts or by guarantees to be satisfactory and talks about "terror" among the Polish minority in Moravia and Silesia, much after the Third Reich pattern, continue. But it is clear to all that this country's attitude will be governed by what the vicissitudes of the international situation will allow them to do.

Poland's demands certainly have grown during the past few weeks. Whereas only a few weeks ago Czech authorities declared this Polish minority was 80,000 and reliable Polish authorities placed it at about 120,000, today one hears from what should be competent sources that the Poles in Czechoslovakia number 700,000 to 800,000, and in the square before my window, a crowd is gathered at this moment studying a large scale map which shows in blood red that part of Moravia and Silesia which an accompanying notice says "must be Polish again."

Frontiers Closed

Not only in Teschin areas but districts from Bogumin to Jablunka Pass, including mineral wealth in coal and iron of Moravska and Ostrava are demanded. Poland's demands have been accompanied by suitable military measures this side. Along the whole Teschin frontier there has been much troop concentration. As one passed through a station not many miles from the Polish-Czech frontier an armored train stood waiting fully equipped and large numbers of troops were massed throughout this district. The Czech-Polish frontier has been closed since early Monday morning [ours was the last train which came through] and so, according to reliable authority, is the Czech-Hungarian frontier. Czechoslovakia, therefore, is almost hermetically sealed from the outside world.

The future appears uncertain, especially as passions are being fomented in the various countries of Central Europe and there is hope that now is the opportunity for Poland and Hungary to satisfy their long desired territorial ambitions at the expense of Czechoslovakia. This, it is frankly stated in many circles here is the thing to do; since, if England gives Germany a free hand with the Sudeten Germans, why should it not also do the same with the Poles and Hungarians so far as their minorities in Czechoslovakia are concerned. As has been obvious to observers in Central Europe in months past, the key to the whole peace or war question lies in London—at least it lay there until recently, but it will only be there longer if Britain adopts a decisive attitude.

Unbridled Propaganda

The world today is concerned about the question of war or peace. Many will be the explanations given later as to why the catastrophe happened if unfortunately it does happen, but for the future historian the fundamental responsibility will be that which press radio propaganda—most of it official—must bear. When channels of information are so tainted as they are in many countries in this part of the world—to launch a tirade against one rather than against another would be considered an indication of prejudice—hopes of sound judgment even by the moderate and educated circles of these countries grows fainter every day.

Fantastic is the only word to describe the ideas which the people of one country hold regarding events and developments in many of its neighbors. They are only next door, so to speak, but the separation between them is so complete that it prevents all but official propaganda from reaching the population on its particular side of the border. Most people know this nowadays and since they also listen to foreign radios they are bewildered and despairing. The conception of the ordinary Pole as to what is happening in Czechoslovakia, or of the German of what is going on in that country, is ludicrous; and if it were not calamitous to peace and harmony it might be treated with humor.

Unbiased News Lacking

Well intentioned persons have talked often about such co-operation as that which a European Army could give as a force for maintaining the peace of this continent. Be that as it may, there are few observers of Central Europe who would not admit that the most urgent need—and probably the most difficult to realize—is the establishment of an international news gathering and dispatching center through which the peoples of the countries would get reliable information on the incidents and developments in the various countries and guidance as to what they mean.

Such a contribution to peace would naturally mean the previous assent and later co-operation of the countries concerned, but its logical conclusion the democracies can draw from the successful exploitation of the radio press by the Totalitarian States and by certain interests in the so-called democratic countries. The price would be infinitesimal compared with the results; for at the present time in Central Europe where, war or peace is the issue, it is tragic how the average man fails to have that information which is the basis of all judgment. He is unable to judge clearly, and as a result of that if he has to surrender home and happiness he will be saying later that he did not realize what it was all for.

Hitler's 'Final' Note Demands Cession Now, Plebiscite Later

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The text of the "final" memorandum of Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany given to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain Friday for presentation to Czechoslovakia, as disclosed by authoritative sources in London follows:

Reports increasing in number from hour to hour regarding incidents in Sudetenland show that the situation has become completely intolerable for the Sudeten German people and in consequence dangerous to the peace of Europe.

It is therefore essential that the separation of the Sudetenland agreed to by Czechoslovakia should be effected without any further delay.

On the attached map the Sudeten German area which is to be ceded is shaped in red. Areas in which a plebiscite also is to be held, over and above the areas to be occupied, are drawn in and shaded green.

Plan for Plebiscite

Final delimitation of the frontier must correspond to the wishes of those concerned. In order to determine these wishes a certain period is necessary for the preparation of a plebiscite during which disturbances must in all circumstances be prevented.

A situation of parity must be created. The area designated on the attached map as German area is to be occupied by German troops without taking into account whether in a plebiscite they may prove to be in this or that part of an area with a Czech majority.

On the other hand, Czech territory is to be occupied by Czech troops without taking into account whether in this area there lie large German language islands in which in a plebiscite a majority will without doubt give expression to its German national feeling.

With a view to bringing about an immediate and final solution of the Sudeten German problem, the following proposals are submitted by the German Government:

1. Withdrawal of the whole Czech armed forces, police, gendarmerie, customs officials, and frontier guards from the area to be evacuated as designated on the attached map, this area to be handed over to Germany on Oct. 1.

2. Evacuated territory is to be handed over in its present condition (see further details in appendix). The German Government agrees that plenipotentiary representatives of the Czech Government and of the Czech army should be attached to headquarters of tne German military forces to deal with details of modalities (methods of making effective) of the evacuation.

3. The Czech Government to discharge at once all Sudeten Germans serving in the military forces or police anywhere in Czech state territory and permit them to return home.

4. The Czech Government to liberate all political prisoners of the German race.

5. The German Government agrees to permit a plebiscite to take place in those areas—to be more definitely defined—before Nov. 25 at the latest.

The plebiscite itself will be carried out under control of an international commission. All persons who resided in the areas in question on Oct. 28, 1918, or who were born in those parts prior to this date will be eligible to vote.

A simple majority of all eligible male and female voters will determine the desire of the population to belong either to the German Reich or the Czech State.

During the plebiscite both parties will withdraw their military forces out of the area to be defined more precisely. The date and duration will be settled mutually by the Germans and Czech Governments.

Must Leave Equipment

6. The German Government proposes that an authoritative German-Czech commission should be set up to settle all further details.

Appendix: The evacuated Sudeten German area is to be handed over without destroying or rendering unusable in any way the military, economic or traffic establishments (plants). These include ground organization of air service and all wireless stations.

All economic and traffic materials, especially rolling stock of the railway system in the designated areas, are to be handed over undamaged. The same applies to all military services (gas works, power stations, etc.).

Finally, no foodstuffs, goods, cattle, raw materials, etc., are to be moved.

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What Help Can the Czechs Expect?

Russia ready to fight if France keeps pledge to defend its ally in case of invasion.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To what extent Soviet Russia would come to the aid of Czechoslovakia in the event of attack by Germany; how much assistance Prague might expect from its fellow members of the Little Entente, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and how the near neighbors, Poland and Hungary, would direct their sympathies are questions being closely canvassed by all the nations concerned. While assistance from all these neighboring States is considered possible in spite of somewhat menacing demands from Warsaw and Budapest, the possibilities remain highly problematical. Following is the situation as described in dispatches from the Capitals of the States referred to:

Russia:

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP)—Moscow remains calm without visible excitement anywhere over the crisis in Central Europe.

Russian newspaper gave first page prominence to the Geneva declaration yesterday of Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, that Russia might voluntarily aid Czechoslovakia if it is attacked and of Russia's obligations to fight if France first comes to Prague's defense.

But the nature of the assistance that might be given was not mentioned.

Nor has it been officially announced, or mentioned in the newspapers, that Russia warned Poland that it would cancel its non-aggression treaty with that nation if Poland attacked Czechoslovakia.

Taxicabs, trucks and passenger cars seem as numerous as ever, indicating there has been no general requisitioning of motor vehicles.

Announcements concerning bomb-proof shelters or air defenses have lacking for several days.

In other words Moscow either is quietly confident of its ability to meet effectively and in good time any menace that may develop out of the Central European crisis, or else is doing a good job of concealing preparedness for possible hostility.

The Comintern radio station, however, broadcast attacks on both Germany and Rumania.

The speakers urged German workers to wreck Adolf Hitler's war machine wherever possible and called on Rumanian workers to frustrate the Bucharest Government's attempt to "flirt with Hitler."

Little Entente:

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 26 (AP)—Yugoslavia and Rumania are reported to have told Hungary that they would go to the aid of Czechoslovakia if their Little Entente ally were attacked by Hungary.

Political circles in the latter country saw the possibility of Rumania becoming the next field of German expansion aims.

There was talk of a possible German demand for full autonomy for the 700,000 Germans in Rumania, involving similar tactics in Rumania to those resorted to by Germany in Czechoslovakia.

The Rumanian press expressed a determination not to give up an inch of Rumanian territory should any country come forward with minority claims. Reports from Berlin stated that in National Socialist training schools for foreign propaganda Rumania now constitutes the central theme. It is pointed out once Rumania is in Germany's economic orbit, access to large oil supplies is assured to the Reich.

Though Rumania might retain its political independence, realization of German plans to dominate its Government and dovetail Rumanian economics with Germany's would, it is stated, bring a great step nearer completion of German ambitions of "Drang nach Osten"—march to the East.

Yugoslavia, it is stated, has informed the Hungarian Foreign Office that it would fulfill its obligations under the Little Entente pact to defend Czechoslovakia. It was learned that the Rumanian Minister to Budapest took a similar step.

Representatives of the Yugoslav and Rumanian Governments conferred yesterday on their position in the crisis involving their Little entente ally, Czechoslovakia.

The delegations, headed by Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister, and Foreign Minister Nicholas Comnen of Rumania, met at Subotica, on the Yugoslav border.

The two Governments were reported reliably in Budapest yesterday to have told Hungary that they would go to the aid of Czechoslovakia in accordance with their obligations under the Little Entente Pact if the neighboring Republic were attacked by Hungary.

One of the main questions, it is stated, is whether Hungary would attempt to occupy Southern Czechoslovakia in the event of a German Army advance.

The Hungarian Minister to Belgrade, it is further reported, visited Premier Stoyadinovitch, to get Yugoslav approval for Hungarian occupation of certain territories in Southern Czechoslovakia where more than 50 per cent of the population was known to belong to the 700,000 Hungarian minority.

The Yugoslav reaction to the proposal was not known.

In Belgrade crowds gathered in front of the Czechoslovak Legation and loudly cheered Czechoslovakia.

The Yugoslav Government later clamped down on public meetings, declaring order must be maintained under all circumstances in the present tense international situation.

Many Yugoslavs went to the Czechoslovak Legation and volunteered for the Czechoslovak Army. Their services were refused with thanks.

Pamphlets distributed in Budapest by the National Association of Turanian Rifle Corps, extreme Rightist group, demanded "Hungary for Hungarians."

The group announced that it was sending volunteers to the Czechoslovak border. The Rightist Hungarian Nationalist Socialist Party also was busily engaged in forming a "free corps" for border service.

Meanwhile, there were indications that illegal National Socialist propaganda had been spread recently among the 450,000 German-speaking residents of Yugoslavia, especially in the Province of Slovenia which, after the World War, was carved from the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Numerous German Nazi leaders in Yugoslavia were arrested because of their propaganda for union with Germany after Austria's annexation to the Reich last March.

In the Rumanian Province of Transylvania, some 235,000 of Rumania's 700,000 German-speaking residents were said to be generally in favor of close economic and political ties with Germany.

Such an association also was proposed by the late Premier Octavian Goga and seemed to have been the program of the recently dissolved anti-Semitic movement "All for Rumania," whose leader, Cornelius Zelea Codreanu—like the Hungarian Nazi Führer, Szalasi—is in jail.

Yugoslavian and Rumanian Government authorities were said to share public opinion that some of Czechoslovakia's minority troubles might also be theirs in the near future.

Bulgaria:

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 26 (AP)—King Boris of Bulgaria called upon Reichsführer Hitler yesterday. The Bulgarian Monarch previously had visited with Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

Reports circulated that the King, who is now in Berlin, was looking for a readjustment of the Bulgarian border along the Black Sea, where Rumania now holds the 9,000 square mile Dobruja District which once was a part of Bulgaria.

King Boris came to Berlin yesterday after a visit with his father, former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and a week in England.

His visit coincided with talk of frontier revisions and the impending opening to Germany of a gateway to the rich lands of Southeastern Europe through a German victory in the Czechoslovak situation.

The Dobruja, a fertile wheat-growing district bounded on the north and west by the Danube, on the east by the Black Sea and on the south by Bulgaria, is regarded by patriotic Bulgarians as unredeemed territory.

It was transferred from Bulgaria to Rumania by the Treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878, restored to Bulgaria under the Treaty of Bucharest, May 7, 1918, but reassigned to Rumania Nov. 27, 1919, by the Treaty of Neuilly.

Hungary:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 26—Hungarians today are in a state of extreme uncertainty over the results of their recent diplomatic moves. A pastor in a sermon yesterday went so far as to say: "We are deserted by everybody. Herr Hitler seems to have let us down and Signor Mussolini can do nothing for us."

Certainly overwhelming majority o fthe Hungarians do not want to go to war. Budapest is less than 25 miles from the Czechoslovak boundary and woul dbe completely exposed to attack.

A quarter of the inhabitants of the Capital are Jews, who are naturally not disposed to go to war on the side of Herr Hitler. There is a general feeling that Hungary had come to the supreme historical moment of treaty revision and had failed to profit from it.

The visit yesterday between Yugoslav Premier Stoyadinovitch and Rumanian Foreign Minister PetrescuComnen, along with conversations between the Czech and Yugoslav Ministers at Rome has led many observers to believe that the actions of the Balkan countries must largely be determined by Italy's conduct.

A small group of young Bulgarian Nationalists demonstrated at Sofia yesterday for treaty revision, and naturally most Bulgarians would be pleased to see the boundaries changed. But the policy of the Government and the trend of public oppinion is for neutrality.

Poland:

WARSAW, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Polish press today accused Czechoslovakia of sparring for time by spreading reports that it was ready to come to terms with Poland over border revision.

At the same time, Polish newspapers accused Czechoslovaks of mistreating members of the Polish minority of 80,000 in the Teschen frontier district.

The Polish Telegraph Agency reported that the Czechoslovak Government had informed the Secretary of the Polish Legation in Prague that it would consent "in principle" to a discussion of Poland's demand of Sept. 21 for cession of Polish inhabited areas.

The Czechoslovak reply, however, had not yet reached Warsaw.

"It's too late for misleading promises when Polish blood is shed," said the newspaper Kurjer Czerwony. It added that the Czechoslovaks were threatening to blow up factories and flood coal mines in Czechoslovak Silesia.

Geneva Places Turkey On Anglo-French Side

By the Associated Press

Geneva

Opinion here is that Turkey would, in the event of hostilities, align itself with Britain and France. It recently obtained a large British loan and in the League's opinion, was given control of the Alexandretta District of Syria by France.

League members bound to assist other States whose armies engage in resisting aggressor.

GENEVA, Sept. 26 (AP)—It is generally considered here that Britain and France will try to keep the League Assembly and Council in session until the crisis in Europe passes.

In the event of Germany invading Czechoslovakia, and Britain and France deciding to fight, one of their first moves, it is considered, will be to ask the League Council to declare Germany an aggressor and move for military sanctions.

Despite all the recent unilateral interpretations of the sanctions clause, the Covenant has remained unchanged on paper. Therefore, Member States are still bound to co-operate with other Member States whose armies are operating against an aggressor under provisions of the Covenant.

Specifically included in Article XVI is an obligation for members to "permit passage" through their territory of forces of other Members "co-operating to protect the Covenant of the League."

With about 50 states, including Belgium, Denmark, and Rumania, still Members of the League, that obligation is a potent one for Britain, France, and Russia in the present situation.

Switzerland, also a full-fledged member, obtained special exemption from the provisions of Article XVI last night.

Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands are among the neutral States which have declared in effect that they no longer regard Article XVI as obligatory, but their statements are on record only as unilateral declarations.

Soviet Russia is putting pressure on Great Britain and France for Czechoslovakia's benefit through the League of Nations, it was disclosed today.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, notified British officials that Russia would appeal to the League if London tries to make Czechoslovakia submit to any further concessions to Germany.

Such an appeal, the Russian said, would be under Article XVII of the League Covenant, which says that "any war or threat of war" is "a matter of concern for the whole League."

The article also provides that the League "shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Mr. Litvinoff, it was learned, has visited Richard Austen Butler, British Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, at the latter's hotel, during the week end.

Wide World Radiophoto

Chamberlain Leaves Reich Parley

British Prime Minister, followed by Joachim von Ribbentrop, receive the salute of a guard as they leave the Hotel Dresden at Godesberg, Germany, after the final conference between the Premier and Reichsführer Hitler.

Sacrifice of Czechs Urged By Duce as Road to Peace

VERONA, Italy, Sept. 26 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today advised France and Britain to save Europe from war by leaving Czechoslovakia to its fate.

He suggested in a speech before 47,000 Fascists that war might thus be entirely averted, since Czechoslovakia perhaps would recognize the futility of fighting Germany alone.

The Duce implied that he saw no reason for resistance to Reichsführer Hitler's demands.

"The German memorandum does not deviate from the line which was approved at the London meeting," he declared, referring to Herr Hitler's Godesberg memorandum and the Anglo-French proposals previously submitted to the Prague Government.

"There are still several days to reach a peaceful solution," he said. "If this is not achieved, it is almost beyond human power to prevent a conflict."

For "New Europe"

Directing his speech at Italy's "adversaries," he declared that "a new Europe" might be created this week.

He said Italy stood for a "new Europe" which would replace the one constructed at Versailles.

"It is useless for diplomats to try to save Versailles," he asserted. "The Europe which was constructed at Versailles—very often with colossal ignorance of geography and history—this Versailles is dying. Its fate will be decided this week.

"It is during this week that a new Europe may rise up. This will be a Europe of justice for all peoples and of reconciliation among peoples."

He said Italy's "adversaries" were "gathered under the triangle (of Freemasonry) and the hammer and sickle (of Communism)."

The speech was the eighth the Duce had made since he reaffirmed the strength of the Rome-Berlin axis last Sunday at Trieste and declared that Italy's place "is already chosen" in the event of a general European conflict.

Hopes for Peace

He repeated his hopes that war might be averted.

"I still believe that Europe will not come to the point of subjecting itself to fire and sword, that it will not burn itself to cook the rotten eggs of Prague," he said. "Europe faces many needs but certainly the least urgent of all is that of increasing the number of graveyards which spring up so frequently on the frontiers of nations."

He again expressed hope that if war did come it could be localized, adding:

"A third hypothesis, however, is to be considered—that in which the conflict would involve us directly. In that case we will not have and will not permit any hesitation."

Hull's Best Wishes On Jewish New Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued the following message regarding the celebration of Rosh Hashana, Sept. 26:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year I wish to extend to all our citizens of that faith my cordial greetings and sincere best wishes."

Sun Spots Defined

Sun spots are dark, cloudlike regions from 500 to 50,000 miles in diameter which last from a day to a week and in number in 11-year cycles.

U. S. and Britain Speed Evacuation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—Evacuation of American and British subjects in many of the present storm centers of Europe was reported today as tension continued to grow over the Czech-German situation.

In Berlin arrangements were made for all women and children of the British Embassy and consulate staffs to leave Berlin at 11 p. m. (5 p. m. E. S. T.) tonight.

Paris witnessed a decrease of tourists as the American Embassy advised all American citizens to return to the United States, if they were able to do so.

In Prague, Czechoslovakia, evacuation of American and British citizens today became complicated due to the partial closing of three of the four contiguous borders.

Polish-Czech, German-Czech, and Hungarian-Czech frontiers were closed, leaving the Rumanian-Czech frontier the only means of leaving the country. It was reported further that the Prague-Warsaw, Poland, airplane was cancelled at Prague, and the afternoon train from Prague to Warsaw returned to Prague, being sent back from the border. Polish railways stopped selling tickets to Czechoslovakia, and telephone communications between Warsaw and Prague were restricted to Government and diplomatic calls.

Budapest, Hungary, legations of the United States and Britain made ready for the possible emergency evacuation of their citizens as Hungarian and Czech troops were arrayed in force on ech side of the border. The American Legation had a train ready to take Americans to Trieste, Italy, should the need arise.

British Cross Frontier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Via Warsaw) Sept. 26—All express communications from Czechoslovakia for abroad, except that of radio telegrams in certain limited cases, ceased shortly after the mobilization order Sept. 23.

Various foreign governments were busy advising their nationals on the situation. American authorities at Prague sent to 1817 Americans registered at the consulate written notices advising those having no special business to leave immediately. The British, who had evacuated some women and children by airplane, took the matter much more seriously because of the greater danger of their being involved in any possible conflict.

All British subjects were warned officially to leave the country. Many arrived in Prague from various parts of the Republic. They were given special visas on Sept. 24 by Polish authorities who generously waived all red tape and issued visas for British citizens to leave via Poland for England.

A group of 45 British subjects crossed the Czech-Polish frontier on the last train from Prague to Warsaw. They traveled in a special third-class coach reserved for them on the afternoon train to Bogumin, a border town. The train was full of troops or men answering calls to colors. From the demeanor and conversation of these men and others at various stopping places en route the British gained an excellent idea of the calm resolution with which a large section of the population is taking the mobilization.

Arriving at Bogumin, the British group was told it must proceed to Ceske Tecin to cross into Poland. They arrived at Ceske Tecin about midnight and faced the problem of getting across with their luggage to the station in Polish Tecin [Czystan] which was about two miles away. This Tecin frontier is one of the most dangerous not only because of the nature of the frontier but also because here Poland's territorial revision claims are involved.

There is a bridge across the river between both States, a bridge which isn't an open road in the countryside but which forms part of the main street of Tecin. An important part of the town lies in Czechoslovakia, while the railway station is in Polish Tecin. The bridge is only about 50 yards wide, with Czech customs and military authorities on one side and Polish officials on the other.

Rumors that fighting had been going on in this district since early evening did not help the composure of the exiles, weighed down with luggage. In the blackness of the night, this small band consisting of persons of all ages moved toward the Czech side of the bridge guided by Czech soldiers.

Any misunderstanding might have caused serious consequences. As it was, the fixed bayonets of Czech guards moving among the crowd in the dark was the greatest danger.

Shortly after dawn the British party left far Warsaw where they were received by British consular authorities who attended to their needs. Most of the group had come away with little money so transport and other costs were attended to by British authorities. Most of the party, it is understood, were to leave for England via Germany unless some new development arose to prevent their crossing the Polish-German frontier.

American consular authorities were at Warsaw Central Station to await any Americans coming out of Prague, but there were none aboard the last train.

Return to U. S. Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 26—The American Embassy today recommended that "all American citizens who have no compelling reason to continue their sojourn here arrange to return to the United States."

The warning addressed not merely to tourists but to "American citizens residing in France." Detailed plans are known to exist for evacuating all Americans in France if necessary.

French authorities also announced today that special trains were being run for those who wanted to leave Paris and recommended all who wish to do so take advantage of these accommodations now.

Reopening of French schools scheduled for the end of this week has been indefinitely postponed on account of the situation.

State Aid Indorsed For Needy Children

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Youth Administration advocated full state responsibility Sept. 24 for the food, clothing and medical care of needy school children.

Citing other recognized state aids to schooling an NYA study concluded: "Consistent with this movement, and in the absence of financial ability on the part of parents, it would seem reasonable to assume that the state's responsibility should extend to include provision of the food, clothing, medical services and school supplies that many children now lack in adequate amounts."

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12ft.0in. x 9ft.0in.	£8. 8.0	18ft.0in. x 12ft.0in.	£16.16.0
13ft.6in. x 9ft.0in.	£9. 9.0	15ft.0in. x 13ft.6in.	£15.15.0
10ft.6in. x 10ft.6in.	£8.11.6	16ft.6in. x 13ft.6in.	£17. 6.6
12ft.0in. x 10ft.6in.	£9.16.0	18ft.0in. x 13ft.6in.	£18.18.0
13ft.6in. x 10ft.6in.	£11. 0.6	15ft.0in. x 15ft.0in.	£17.10.0
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Swedish Plan Cuts Labor Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Sweden, like Great Britain, has reduced labor disturbances to a minimum by developing mutual tolerance between workers and employers based on collective bargaining. That is the essence of findings of the President's Committee of Nine, under the chairmanship of Gerard Swope, head of the General Electric Corporation, released Sept. 24. The report, like the earlier study of British labor conditions, Sept. 2, is unanimous.

The most important single difference between Swedish and American industrial relations, the report indicates, is the prevalence of trade union membership in Sweden and the whole-hearted attachment to collective bargaining by employers and employees alike. As in its British study, the Swope committee finds that Swedish employers after years of experience "prefer to deal with strong and responsible organizations" of workers.

In an accompanying statement, President Roosevelt calls attention to similarities of Swedish and British practice shown in the reports.

Similarity of Approach

"Although differences within the two countries are apparent," he says, "the striking fact emerging from a study of the two documents is the similarity of approach, and the widespread satisfaction with the procedures adopted.

"In Sweden, as in Great Britain, employers generally have fully accepted a program of collective bargaining; there is extensive independent organization of both groups and all concerned live up to the rules of the game, participating with restraint and mutual respect in the processes of collective bargaining."

The Swope committee nowhere makes direct comparison between Swedish and American industrial practices, but the contrasts emerge at almost every paragraph. Sweden is a little, highly industrialized country of 6,250,000 people, it appears, 90 per cent of whose "manual workers in manufacturing industries" are unionized. Contrasted with this percentage, trade unionism has only begun in the United States.

Employers' associations were formed originally to combat unionism, but now national organizations of employers deal with national organizations of workers, industry by industry. Collective bargaining in Sweden is not in terms of individual corporations and plants, but in terms of nation-wide industries. The employers like their unions big and strong: it makes for greater co-operation and responsibility.

No Union Breach

The unions are joined in the "Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions," which is a sort of combination CIO and AF of L. Without mentioning the rivalry between these groups at home, the report points out that Swedish unions were originally organized on a craft basis, but "since 1909 the Confederation has frequently expressed a preference for organization and collective bargaining on an industry basis and most of the constituent unions today are of the industrial type." However, this has not eliminated the craft union, and has caused no split between the two types.

The employers organized into the big "Engineering Employers Association." The two big groups reached an agreement in 1906 "whereby the employers undertook to respect the workers, right to organize, while the workers recognized the employers' right to manage the undertaking and to engage and dismiss workers without regard to whether they were union members or not."

Check-off is Unknown

The report points out collective bargaining agreements are excluded, and the check-off is unknown. It adds immediately however:

"The closed shop is not a significant issue in Sweden because of the very large proportion of workers who are union members, and because the employers no longer try to break down union organization, preferring to deal with their workers through strong trade unions. On the other hand the employers are not asked by the unions to exercise and they do not exercise pressure upon their employees to make them join the unions."

The Committee of Nine Americans held discussions with employer and worker representatives and found that the two groups "were outspoken in their respect for each other." They even got together to prepare "an agreed joint statement on industrial relations." They explained that "the entire process of collective bargaining is voluntary and both workers and employers prefer this method to any kind of compulsion on the part of the Government, or even to arbitration."

The report continues:

"The value attached by both sides to this voluntary system, and to the collective machinery which they have developed, is great enough to engender a strong and mutual tendency to seek peaceful solutions."

One of the discoveries of the Swope committee in Great Britain was the absence of strikebreakers. Now the committee makes a similar discovery in Sweden. Strikebreakers are looked upon with aversion and where they have been employed there has been popular revulsion. The report says:

"In 1931 there was a severe strike in the lumber region, where strikebreakers were introduced. The military was called in and five deaths resulted. We were told by officers of the Employers Federation that this so shocked the people that no such attempt would again be made to use strikebreakers; and employers' representatives and union officials concurred in the opinion that unless there was a general strike against the Government, the military would not again be called out.

"In 1933 there was a strike in the building industry which lasted for nine months, but it was not accompanied by the use of strikebreakers or by violence.

Printing Strike Cited

"While we were in Sweden, an extensive strike and lockout in the printing trade was under way, which the Government conciliation machinery had not been able to settle. There had been no violence, and no one expected that there would be any. Although the dispute had been exhaustively examined by the Government conciliators with whom we talked, there has been no proposal to arbitrate because, as we were informed, neither side would accept arbitration. The feeling seemed to be that the parties would find a correct settlement in due course."

The Swope committee goes into detail in describing the arbitration and conciliation machinery through which disputes are put to prevent strikes. Social legislation has played its part in producing industrial contentment and in this the Government has taken an advanced stand. The committee lists "old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and health insurance" to which all adult citizens contribute. Government housing and the growth of co-operatives among the workers are also conspicuous parts of the scene.

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Gannett Replies to Minton On Freedom of Press Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24—A combination of a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana and a new line of Supreme Court interpretations suggested by Justice Hugo L. Black would effectively do away with freedom of the press in the United States, it was declared by Frank Gannett, Publisher of the Gannett newspapers, in an address radiocast from here today.

Mr. Gannett's speech was a reply to charges from Senator Minton that the Gannett newspapers themselves were a type of dictatorship. He said:

"It was my opportunity some time ago to visit the dictator-ridden countries of Europe. From my own experience, I know what it means to be deprived of freedom of the press such as America enjoys. In Germany, Italy, Russia, no citizen has any idea of what is transpiring in the world. The only information he gets is what the Government wants him to have. A censor tells the newspapers what to publish and what not to publish, so that in this ignorance the citizen will support the Government in power.

"Unthinkable Conditions"

"To have such conditions as that in this country is unthinkable. And yet that in effect is what Senator Minton is proposing and what he is advocating. At the last session of Congress, he proposed a bill, that provided a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment of two years for anyone who knowingly printed a lie. The newspaper would also be debarred from the mails for six months. The only possible way that such a law could be carried out, would be to have some Government official determine whether or not an editor did print a lie knowingly. In effect, under Senator Minton's bill any of our papers would be subject to this severe penalty if they printed Senator Minton's address and his charges against me.

"In his attempt to justify such a bill, which would provide a censorship over all our printed matter, Mr. Minton makes the following ridiculous statement: 'We do have a dictatorship and a censorship that tells you what shall be printed and what the American people shall read. Not Hitler, but Hearst; not Mussolini, but McCormick; not Stalin, but Gannett tells us what we shall read in America. We have private censorship here while they have governmental censorship there.'

Control Denied

"As for my resemblance to Stalin, well, it is preposterous and ridiculous to suggest that I have even an iota of such power. Mr. Hearst, Mr. McCormick, and I do not agree on many issues. Their papers and mine are entirely different. Nearly all papers in America have their own individuality. Even in our Gannett group, our papers are not identical, duplicated chain papers, but each has a character of its own. And as to being the dictator, I can truthfully say that neither I nor anyone else gives any editor in our group orders to print or not to print anything, not even the articles that I myself write. Each local editor enjoys complete and absolute autonomy.

"Let us note that Mr. Minton and his predecessor, Mr. Justice Black of the United States Supreme Court, are of one mind. Former Senator Black, since his promotion to the Supreme Bench, has held in a minority opinion that although the Constitution guarantees inalienable rights to individuals, the individual is not protected in those rights if he associates himself with other individuals in a corporation.

"This Black-Minton doctrine denies that a corporation has any rights under the Constitution; therefore, every incorporated enterprise or institution could be taxed to death, confiscated, and nationalized, without legal redress, by a Chief Executive operating through a rubber-stamp Congress."

Czechs See New Partitions Tied to Hitler Peace Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

wanted to go with Germany or remain in Czechoslovakia.

LONDON, Sept 26 (AP)—There are only two official copies of the map delineating the new frontiers that Reichsführer Hitler demands be cut into Czechoslovakia.

One is in Berlin. The other copy is in Prague, flown there by the British Military Attaché from Berlin.

This is a verbal picture of his map as disclosed by an authoritative Czech source in London:

Herr Hitler demands outright cession of a fringe of Czechoslovak territory all along the German frontier except for two small gaps. His demands include both the Sudeten Mountains on the north and the Bohemian range on the southwest which since ancient times have provided natural barriers for defense of this land in the heart of Europe.

Starting from Bratislava, the southern Czechoslovak city near where the German, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak frontiers meet, Herr Hitler's "new frontier for Germany" runs parallel to the present frontier as far west as Homolka. The band of territory averages about 20 miles in width—sometimes more, sometimes less.

Then comes a 10-mile gap Herr Hitler does not ask. The line starts anew, running northwest for 105 miles to Domazlice, a strip approximately 25 miles wide.

Here it switches roughly northeast for 105 miles to Dub, south of Liberec. It zigzags, passing within five miles of Pilsen, famed home of the Skoda arms works and an important strategic city. It also comes within 20 miles of Prague, Czechoslovakia's capital.

In some places, notably the farthest western section, it would cut into Czechoslovakia as much as 65 miles.

From Dub it undulates 75 miles eastward to Spicak, leaving a 10-mile frontier gap—one of the eight areas in which Herr Hitler demands a plebiscite giving the citizens their choice of Czechoslovak or German nationality.

It starts again at Dobrosov, going almost due south to a point near Policka, then travels 100 miles east to Pribor, and curves another 50 miles to end at Bohumin, near the Polish frontier.

A bulge in the "new frontier" at Brunn and another bulge coming from the north would squeeze Czechoslovakia to a narrow corridor, scarcely 30 miles wide, choking movement from west to east in Czechoslovakia.

Of eight proposed plebiscite areas, the one north of Bratislava includes the important city of Brunn. A second is in the southwest corner of Bohemia, just south of Pilsen. A third is in northeast Bohemia, between Dub and Spicak.

A fifth hangs on the "new frontier" from a point east of Policka to a point west of Bohumin, taking in the flourishing city of Ostrava.

There also are three "island" areas, where Herr Hitler would hold plebiscites, one large region surrounding Jihlava and two smaller ones south and east of Vykson, blocking the "Moravian bottle-neck" that Herr Hitler wants to create, almost cutting Czechoslovakia in two.

These areas cut through vital railway lines, take in the nation's coal and iron deposits and, it is understood, part of the great Skoda munitions works.

Fascists Cool to Request

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt's appeal to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and President Benes of Czechoslovakia for peace received scant attention in Fascist circles today, where it was regarded as "showing sympathetic interest in the maintenance of peace, but seeming to contribute little to the solution of the Czechoslovak problem."

Moscow Hails Plea

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt's peace appeal to Germany and Czechoslovakia was welcomed in Soviet circles today as further encouragement to Czechoslovaks to stand up for their rights.

Rail Strike Vote Counted

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The will of nearly a million railroaders, voting on whether to strike in protest against a 15 per cent wage reduction, was locked in tabulating rooms of 19 Brotherhoods.

Counting of ballots by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was started Sept. 24, but the 18 other organizations deferred their canvassing until today.

From Topeka, Kan., came word that clerical employees of the Santa Fe Railway System had "decisively endorsed" the proposal to strike rather than agree to the pay cut Oct. 1.

Under provisions of the National Railway Labor Act an actual strike is unlikely until Dec. 1 at the earliest. The law provides for maintenance of the status quo for 30 days after either side rejects arbitration. The President then may appoint a fact-finding commission which must report within 30 days. A strike is illegal until the expiration of a similar period after the commission has submitted recommendations.

If President Roosevelt appoints a fact-finding commission it will be the first time since the enactment of the measure in 1920 that a group of that sort will have been summoned to act nationally. Fact-finding bodies have been called to adjudicate local disputes.

Some railroad spokesmen have indicated that if a strike materialized they would not attempt to fight it, but would suspend operations.

Leaders of the Brotherhoods ordered a nationwide strike ballot after efforts to mediate the controversy collapsed Aug. 31. The National Mediation Board, which had been trying to reach a settlement since Aug. 11, suggested arbitration.

H. A. Enochs, Chairman of the Committee Representing Railroad Management, said the carriers were agreeable to the proposal. Union leaders declined, however.

The proposed wage curtailment would amount to an estimated $250,000,000 annually, Mr. Enochs said.

Economy Nominee For S. C. Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Burnet Rhett Maybank, South Carolina's Democratic gubernatorial nominee, first became Mayor of Charleston when he was 32. In 1935, he was elected for his second term without opposition, the first municipal primary in over a quarter of a century in which the incumbent administration ticket had been unopposed.

Two of his important business connections included: member of the State Board of Bank Control, and Chairman of the South Carolina Public Service Authority. He was credited with greatly improving Charleston's fiscal situation during his first term.

This economy record was emphasized by his supporters as an impressive reason why South Carolina's electorate should choose him as their next Chief Executive.

Prior to entering politics, Mr. Maybank operated a cotton exporting business here in conjunction with an uncle, John P. Maybank. Later, however, he severed this partnership and continued operating the firm on an independent basis.

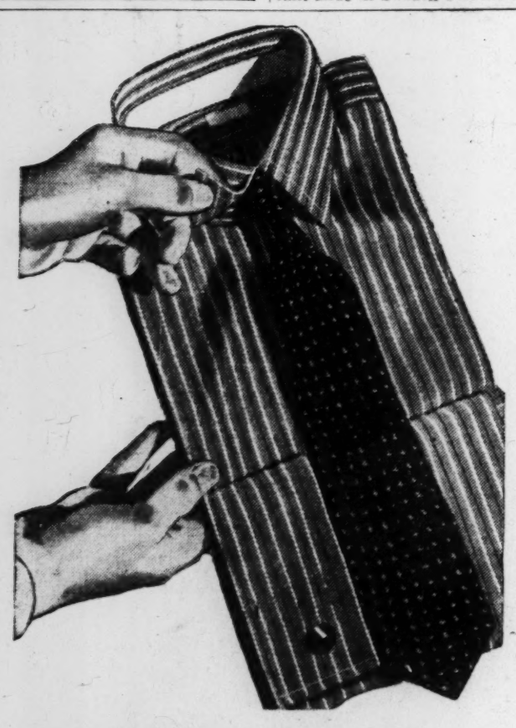
Bumper Plum Crop Canned in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — A bountiful crop of wild plums, which can be had for the picking in the thickets and forest lands of this area, has won the enthusiastic appreciation of housewives this year.

Experienced wild plum pickers say that the crop is better than for many years. At least 15 varieties of the wild fruit have been found. A few minutes of picking assures enough plums for a winter's supply of jelly and preserves.

Many methods of "putting up" the fruit have been developed, and housewives have been exchanging ideas on this subject through the "letters to the editor" column of a local newspaper.



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French Call Halt on Reich Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 26—While hopeful that a peaceful solution of Europe's grave crisis may prove possible, the people of France today are nevertheless solidly united behind the French Government's decision to support Czechoslovakia's rejection of Reichsführer Hitler's latest demand.

This French readiness to come to the aid of Prague in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany was emphasized by the sudden departure for London today of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the General Staff, who flew across the Channel to confer with Premier Edouard Daladier and British military leaders as well.

According to reports published here the British Cabinet has agreed with M. Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet following Anglo-French conversations late last night that the two democracies will take a firm joint stand against the Reich's recent demands.

The French Cabinet yesterday was unanimous and categorical in deciding to draw the line at the concessions wrung from Prague a week ago. Further negotiations, it is officially indicated, can only be concerned with the methods of applying this original Franco-British plan.

Will Hitler Remain Obdurate?

This means that peace, in the opinion of French official circles, now depends on whether Herr Hitler remains obdurate and refuses to be satisfied with the cession to Germany of the Sudeten German areas, as envisaged in the Anglo-French scheme and reluctantly accepted by Prague; or whether on the contrary in his speech today Herr Hitler will be less intransigeant.

Hope is expressed in French governmental quarters that Herr Hitler will be much more inclined to take a reasonable attitude now that France and Britain have finally gotten together on a firm line of resistance. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the gravest anxiety is felt in France today as to further development of the situation.

One thing is certain. The whole country is now heartily united in its agreement that the time has come to call a halt. The calm, cheerful, but resolute people of France are prepared for any emergency, including, if necessary, war.

The indecision which had been so apparent in the press and political circles during the past week or 10 days has disappeared. Even those newspapers which were conducting a vigorous campaign against "fighting for Czechoslovakia" have now changed their tone. Former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, leader of the faction which opposed war over Czechoslovakia most bitterly, today canceled an important speech he was scheduled to make on the subject.

French Strike Called Off

During the weekend Labor leaders, too, felt the wave of patriotism that is sweeping France. The building strike in Paris was called off by the workers in recognition of the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for unity. In the North a minor strike was similarly settled.

The reason for this change is clear. The French people definitely do not want to go to war to keep a few million Sudeten Germans who wanted to be National Socialist from joining Germany. This was the way the issue appeared to present itself to the masses of the people.

But when France, Britain, and Czechoslovakia offered Herr Hitler these Sudeten German territories, and when Herr Hitler then refused this offer and demanded still more, it became evident to the general public in France that what Germany wanted was apparently complete destruction or ignominious subjection of the Czech State as a part of Germany's plan for constituting Germany's Mittel Europa.

This the great majority of Frenchmen are ready to resist by force if necessary, because they remember that Herr Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" called for the ultimate destruction of France.

Military Measures Supported

That is why the measures of partial mobilization carried out this week end have been taken with such complete calm and even cheerfulness. There is good reason to believe that these military measures go much farther than is officially admitted. The Ministry of War now admits having "more than a million men under arms." The time required to complete the calling up of reservists seems to indicate that more than a half million—some estimates are even higher—were summoned on Saturday.

Loudspeakers are now being erected all over Paris for use in transmitting orders to the populace. There have been numerous requests for trucks and private cars, not only in the frontier regions, but in Paris itself, and some other large cities.

Priority is being given on railroads to military traffic. It is clear that the authorities are going ahead calmly but steadily with all possible preparations short of general mobilization. President Roosevelt's message to Herr Hitler and President Benes has been warmly received here. Official circles here today term it "an important factor on the side of peace." Since it reached here too late to appear in the morning papers it has not become known to the general public as yet.

Paris Strike Is Off; Men Rally to Flag

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 26

Striking building workers in the Paris region voluntarily put an end to their strike today and rallied to the support of the Government in the international crisis.

A delegation of the workers, whose numbers at the height of the strike totaled 175,000, informed Labor Minister Charles Pomaret that as much help as the Government might need was at its disposal.

Extension of Hitler Demands Denied by Reich Spokesmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 26 — German spokesmen—presenting the Reich's viewpoint upon new demands embodied in the now famous Godesberg memorandum—contend they embody no extension of the earlier Berchtesgaden demands, which Czechoslovakia already has accepted.

At a Foreign Office press conference it was said the Godesberg demands "simply provided arrangements for implementing" the previous agreement.

[Issuance of the text of the Godesberg memorandum, through official Czechoslovak sources in London indicate a number of requirements believed to have crystallized beyond the point of the original acceptance.]

Reichsführer Hitler has seemingly committed himself to terms of the Godesberg memorandum as a minimum basis for settlement. Although the German Government has not yet publicly fixed the final date of settlement, the German press published Sept. 26. Premier Mussolini's reference to Oct. 1 and German newspapers on Sept. 25 referred to "seven days which our leader allowed for settlement of the Czech question."

Hitler Speech

A radio announcement Sunday afternoon first informed the German public that Herr Hitler was to speak at 8 p. m. Sept. 26 in the Berlin Sport Palace. Those who heard this announcement felt this speech brings to a climax cumulative events of the past fortnight.

Peace now appears to depend upon Prague's acceptance of the German memorandum which Prime Minister Chamberlain carried back to London from Godesberg. No intimation has been published in the German press as to whether this memorandum has been accepted or rejected. The German public assumes negotiations still are in progress.

Herr Hitler already is assured he can announce to the people another tremendous bloodless victory. Since he last spoke, the Prague Government has surrendered without use of force far more than even the German rulers had imagined possible until recently. Even those Germans who were not previously enthusiastic about Herr Hitler have been carried away by his series of diplomatic triumphs. It would not be surprising if a vast majority of Germans sincerely support the pronouncements in Monday's Völkischer Beobachter, "the entire German population with one mind will stand behind our leader. He is to command, we will follow. They consent to fulfill his every demand in advance because they all believe he demands only what is best for the Nation."

Tremendous Crisis

The German public does not realize how great is the crisis which will be reached in the Hitler speech. While the progress of events naturally arouses considerable excitement in Germay, outwardly life flows along with a normal appearance. Millions of citizens took advantage of fine weather to spend the week-end holiday in the country. There is no outward evidence to "war fever" or anything approaching it. It is true war planes fly over Berlin and anti-aircraft detachments are stationed on buildings along Unter Den Linden but crowds pay little attention to these manifestations which have occurred before. Berlin crowds seem no more conscious of the extremely critical situation than those of neutral countries.

The tone of the press was not so unmannerly in comments on the Czech question as it was last week. Apparently orders have gone out to mitigate the campaign of abuse and saber rattling pending the outcome of negotiations and Herr Hitler's speech.

Rare Stamp Put On Open Market

KENMORE, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—Ernest C. Jarvis, head of a stamp collection firm, said today that he had been authorized to offer for the first time in the open market what he said was the world's rarest stamp.

Mr. Jarvis said the stamp is the "British Guiana No. 13," from the collection of the late Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y.

He said he had been authorized by the owner, Mrs. Ann Hind Scala of Utica, widow of the collector, to place an open-market price of $37,500 on the stamp, which is said to be the only one of its kind in existence.

Mr. Hind obtained the curio at a Paris auction in 1922. His winning bid was £7,350, topping that of the late King George V by £50.

The stamp was found by a British Guiana schoolboy in 1872, who sold it to a friend for six shillings. It was later sold to a Liverpool dealer who in turn transferred it to the Von Ferrari collection.

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There Goes Another Illusion— 'Dead End' Kids Not So Tough

Movies of Moment

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

If you found yourself disappointed or even disillusioned when the "Dead End" kids appeared in their latest Hollywood offering, "Crime School," having thought—and maybe hoped—that the first picture would be the last in which this raucous sextet was featured, I'm afraid there's no real hope of relief to be held out to you. On the other hand, if you happened to like them in their first, and even their second, offerings, and would like to see them again—quite a lot, in fact, as a great many people seem to want to do, you're going to have that wish fulfilled.

The "Dead End" kids are in Hollywood to stay. No doubt about that. With Cagney and O'Brien they have just finished "Angels With Dirty Faces," and they are at present somewhere out on the hot sands of the Imperial Valley in California picking dates—or so the publicity reports read—at 111 degrees Fahrenheit, in a picture in which the tough, but capable, John Garfield, newest of the screen's bad boys, is featured with them. It will be called "They Made Me a Criminal." And if your guess about the subject of the picture is derived from the title, you're pretty well aware what the story's about.

The chief problem at present seems to be to keep the "kids" in that category. Leo Dorcey, the smallest and the toughest, is now 22; Bobby Jordan, the youngest and probably the most talented, is just 16. The studio does its best to keep them as young as possible; but a young man of 22 is hardly a "kid" any longer, any way you look at it. So it's something of a problem, and may lead in a short time to the breaking up of the gang into individual units again; and then, instead of the "kids," there will be six actors of various ages, sizes, and abilities, who will have to be judged singly instead of en masse.

Realistic Touches

That's not so new, either. They only became the "Dead End" kids, you know, when Sidney Kingsley, who wrote the play, gathered them up for it. The name stuck because a better one wouldn't be possible. Both on the stage and on the screen, they seemed real enough to have been on the dead end street. That snarling East Side speech, the rough manners, the display of bravado, were too realistic to be manufactured, audiences believed. The studio would still like to have it believed. It makes good publicity. The Hollywood columnists regularly report the speech and actions of the kids off stage to prove that they are in their offstage lives exactly what they are as you see them in the pictures.

There seems to be a slight doubt of all this, however. Official biographies of the kids reveal that the father of one is a "prosperous merchant"; of another, "an air-conditioning engineer"; of still another, "a plumber"; of another, a "lawyer," etc. None of these precludes the East Side as the origin of the boys, but there are other facts to bolster the conclusion that most of them had an ordinarily prosperous upbringing.

Billy Halop, for example—he's the dark, rather good-looking one—was in radio at a very early age, earning anywhere from $100 to $1,500 a week. His present salary is said to be around $750. He employs a personal press agent, drives an expensive car, and plans to follow an acting career which will lead, he hopes, back to the New York stage. He wants to play some rather more refined parts on the screen first, though. He's one of the best-mannered of the kids, and is one whose father is listed as an attorney in the studio biographies. All his money has been put into endowments and annuities, and he boasts that he will be able to retire, if he wants to, at the age of 35 with an assured income of $100 a week.

Bobby Jordan

Bobby Jordan is the youngest of the group in years, but not in screen, stage, and radio experience. After an early introduction to radio, he was placed in the Professional Children's School in New York, and often took stage parts on Broadway, his best-known role having been that of a gabby tenement child in Elmer Rice's "Street Scene." Bobby was last seen alone on the screen as Douglas Fairbanks Rosenbloom in "A Slight Case of Murder," and will undoubtedly find himself in frequent demand as he becomes better known. He isn't too happy about it all. He wants to be an actor, of course, but doesn't like to be held up—as he continually is—by solicitous feminine commentators in audiences as being a cut above the other kids, and having "sweetness and charm."

Leo Gorcey likes to be referred to as the toughest of the "Dead End" kids, and might even inform you of it, if you don't mention it yourself when you're talking to him. But the familiar telltale evidence of other accomplishment and interest appears in the studio records. At Monroe High School in New York Leo was listed as "President of Dramatics," and it is recorded of him in the school records that he "played all the leading roles in the school plays. There is also some evidence that Leo writes poetry and short stories. But you'd have a hard time getting this information from him. His father, Barney, is a competent dialect comedian in New York, and for five years played the Jewish father in "Abie's Irish Rose" there.

Gabriel Dell comes from four generations of actors, though his father is a physician. Gabriel was already an established stage actor when the Kingsley play came along. He had been only recently seen in "The Good Earth" and other plays on Broadway. He's the intellectual one among the kids, and reads stuff such as biography and novels about which he never talks to the others. He wants to be a motion picture director if he ever quits acting, but he hopes he never does.

Huntz Hall, Irish, and born Henry Hall, looks German, and so his name was changed to Huntz. He wants to be a producer, and illustrates any time you ask him. "I'm a producer!" he says. "Get me 100 girls! Get me 40 elephants! Get me a lot of trumpets and drums! Build me a million sets!"

"See?" he says. "That's all there is to being a producer."

Benard Punsley is pudgy—or, more properly, was pudgy; for he is growing rapidly—and is the quietest of all the "Dead End" kids. He is studying to be a bacteriologist.

For a while it looked as if there might be two groups of "Dead End" kids in Hollywood. Republic made a picture with the bunch who came to Los Angeles with the road show of the play; but the originals seem still original enough to hold their own, whether singly or as a group.

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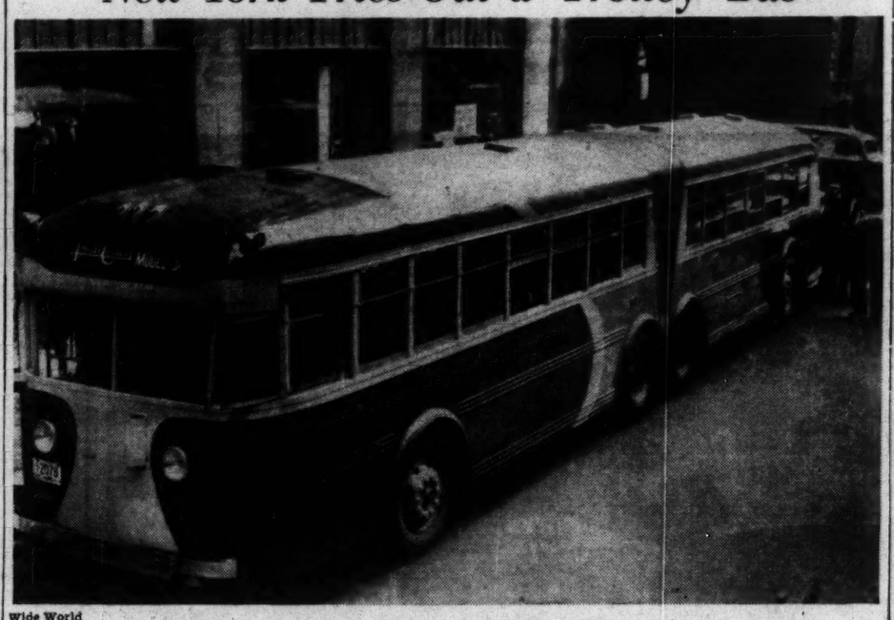

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NEW YORK—The Transit Commission is giving a month's trial to this giant of the roadways. The manufacturers call it a "trolley on wheels." The power is applied only to the four dual wheels in the center, of which only two wheels show in the picture. The front and rear wheels are not powered and are used solely for steering. The vehicle, 47 feet long, will carry 56 passengers.

Indians of 10 Tribes Dance In N. Y. Indian Day Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Indians from reservations scattered from the New York-Canadian border to Arizona are today homeward bound after giving New York City a view of the observances and regalia that were old when the first white man saw the new world.

To the primitive beat of buckskin drums, whoops and fluttering eagle feathers, 11 tribes presented their dances in celebration of American Indian Day at the Brooklyn Museum on Saturday. The festival was held under the auspices of the Indian Confederation of America, with Chief Paul Horn, of the Mohawk Tribe, as master of ceremonies.

Dances which were handed down from the Red Men's forefathers and "learned without lessons," were given by more than 20 performers, ranging from venerable chieftains and squaws to children. A large audience, with youth predominating, enthusiastically watched the inspiriting demonstration of "Early American" rythm and color in which the work of a small girl, Little Bird, of the Abinaki Tribe, and that of a young brave, Little Beaver, of the Mohawk Tribe, were outstanding at least to Young America of today.

The dancers represented Indian reservations from many states. These included Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maine and New York. The tribes were the Mohawk, Chickahominy, Hopi, Chippewa, Winnebago, Abinaki, Tigue, San Blas, Seneca and Pueblo.

One of the headliners was Chief Blow Snake, who gave an exhibition of blanket sign language, answering questions asked in English with the signs and gestures of his tribe. He amused his audience by showing how the modern Indian travels today, jerking his thumb in approved hitch-hiking style at passing motorists. He was the leader also in an elaborate snake dance, an ensemble number in which the long serpentine collings and uncollings were suggested by the entire line-up of dancers from the smallest to the eldest.

The Papoose Dance, done by Little Bird dressed in a plain black dress, beaded around the neck and sleeves, was a simple, animated number accompanied by loud whoops from her kinsmen.

These were intended to "inspirit the performers," according to Chief Horn.

The Young Brave's Dance was achieved by the nimble-toed Little Beaver, whose elaborate red and black suit, regular war bonnet and graceful head movements completely won his audience.

Other colorful features were the dance of the Pipe of Peace, the Hopi Eagle Dance, the Echo Song and the Winnebago Hoop Dance.

Many of the costumes attracted particular notice, including the white-fringed suede "dress" worn by Morning Star. Throughout many of the dances, the Red Man's knowledge of the woods and nature was dramatized in ways that proved interesting to the modern Boy Scout and Girl Scout.

Fewer Civic Elections Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Five former Mayors of Wisconsin communities have placed a report before the League of Wisconsin Municipalities declaring that appointment of highly qualified administrative personnel is one of the best ways to make democratic government efficient.

"Democratic government is at the crossroads in this world and must be made efficient if it is to survive," the Committee said.

Members of the Committee were Henry Hansen, Platteville; J. Harold Bumby, Ripon; A. G. Gmeiner, Waupaca; T. D. Hefko, Marshfield; and George W. Mead, Wisconsin Rapids.

"The direct election of administrative officials has been a failure as a means of democratic control because people show too little interest in their selection to exercise any real power of choice," the Mayors asserted.

"While frequently elected officials are men of high caliber, emphasis is placed upon their success as vote getters rather than upon their administrative capacity. A person fitted by training and experience for an administrative position may have no vote getting ability.

"Fortunately in many Wisconsin cities there has arisen a tradition of re-electing administrative officials who have gained the necessary experience to perform their duties effectively."

The Committee concluded that key governmental positions should be filled by appointment on the basis of experience and qualifications, that the public interest requires the appointment of the best man available regardless of residence, and that such administrators should be given reasonable security of tenure.

California Labor Rejects New Deal

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—A resolution "reaffirming our support of and loyalty to President Roosevelt and his New Deal legislative program" was rejected Sept. 23 in the closing sessions of the State Federation of Labor convention.

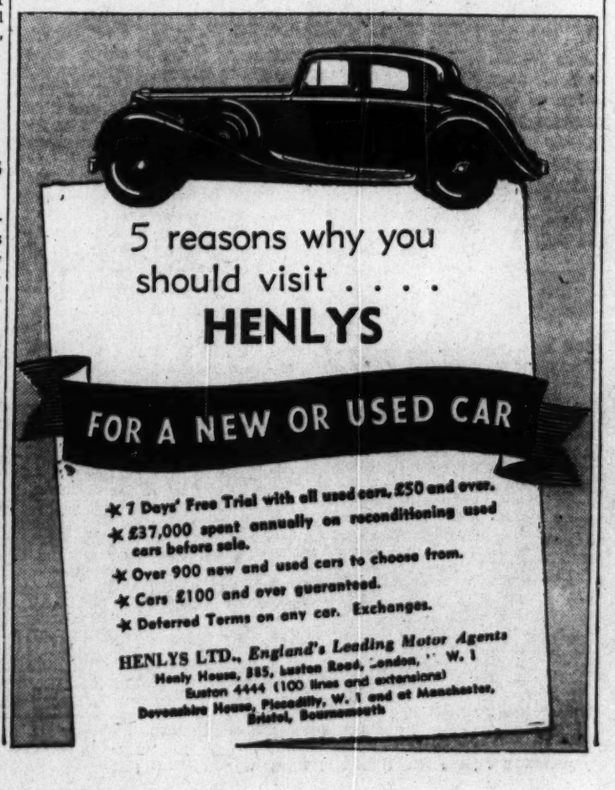
Delegates voted to uphold the Resolutions Committee in its adverse report on the measure. J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles, Chairman of the Committee, explained this report was decided upon mainly because the Committee did not know what the President's future policies and program would be or what stand he would take on various issues.

Allred of Texas Sees Trade Bar In Some State Taxes

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 26 (AP)—Gov. James V. Allred of Texas warned fellow chief executives today that some state taxes, "originally meant to be protective," were creating interstate trade barriers.

Governor Allred told the National Conference of State Governors here that "although the States are forbidden to place tariffs on imports from sister States, they are actually and legally building up other barriers equally as restrictive." He cited the use by some states of ports of entry and added: "Increase in the number of interstate trade barriers has approached the point where they may return the United States to a 'confederation' with respect to trade relationships.

"State laws, such as sales taxes on articles manufactured in other states, oleomargarine and similar taxes, originally meant to be protective, are liable to promote economic provincialism if they increase at their present rate. They invite recriminatory punitive measures in the states whose products are originally affected."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Anti-U. S. Sentiment Flares At Peace Parley in Mexico

International Congress Against War and Fascism

Second of Two Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Representatives of many nations spoke at the second meeting of the Congress Against War which was held in the Plaza de los Toros and was attended by 30,000 spectators. The tenor of all speeches was against war and fascism, and many spoke of democracy and the hopes for its growth throughout Latin America.

Mexico was highly praised by the orators for its leadership in calling the congresses for labor and against war, and repeated comparisons were made between the events of the morning and those occurring simultaneously in Europe. Highest praise accorded to Mexico was given by Ramon Gonzales Pena, Minister of Justice in the Spanish Loyalist Cabinet, and head of the General Union of Workers of Spain. "Mexico," he said, "will be our guide, the chrysalis of the new social revolution."

John L. Lewis, President of the Committee for Industrial Organization, spoke of labor and politics in the United States and Latin America. "Democracy has always had enemies," he said, "and is now assailed by reactionary elements throughout the world. These elements in the United States are either agents of foreign governments or super-patriotic groups who are using the methods of Fascism.

Labor Ready

"Organized labor is ready to combat these groups," he asserted, "as it has the spies and agents provocateurs of the reactionary companies. These reactionaries and their satellites would welcome the triumph of Fascism in Latin America while labor rejoices at the growth of democracy in these countries."

Other speakers of the morning included: Francisco Perez Leiros, Argentina; Leon Jouhaux, France; S. Guru Swami, India; Dr. Lin Lin, China; Charles Lindley, Sweden, and Lazaro Pena, Cuba, in addition to Mexican speakers.

The final meeting of the Congress gave rise to fresh outbursts of anti-United States and anti-British feeling. This outbreak was led by Juan Juarabe, delegate from Puerto Rico, who offered a resolution condemning "the imperialistic aggression of the United States" in his country which, he said, had suffered 40 years of intervention in its internal affairs.

Attempts were made by Fräulein Nelkin, chairman, to check Senor Juarabe's attack, whereupon the Peruvian delegate, supporting him, threatened to withdraw from the meeting if the Puerto Rican resolution were not approved. Only the combined efforts of Fräulein Nelkin, Perez Leiros, and Alejandro Carillo, Mexico, were able to restore quiet to the session.

Reproved by Conservatives

Conservative members of the Congress, led by the Spanish delegation, reproved this and other attacks upon United States and British "imperialism" in Latin America and M. Ribard, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, held that "we should not confuse the actions of great United States trusts with the peaceful and democratic actions of President Roosevelt."

Many resolutions were adopted by the Congress, of which the following are held the most important: to organize a boycott against products from Fascist countries; to halt the transportation of war materials destined directly or indirectly for aggressor nations and to oppose the sale of raw materials to aggressors; to fight for the establishment of conditions permitting Mexican oil to be acquired only by the democratic nations; to struggle for the expulsion of Fascist agents from American nations; to demand the end of the nonintervention policy in Spain, the opening of the French frontier for the passage of arms, and the raising of the arms embargo imposed by other nations; and to exhort liberal organizations in the United States to redouble their efforts to obtain a "just interpretation" of the Good Neighbor policy. The final resolution of the Congress was that "Fascism is engendered by economic imperialism and as an expression of economic imperialism is the cause of war."

Senator's Opposition

A final recurrence of the anti-American spirit took place when the delegates visited the Mexican Legislature. Senator Ernesto Soto Reyes, who is frequently a spokesman for President Cardenas, addressed the group in the name of the Mexican Senate with these words:

"Mexico is suffering a cruel war with attacks from foreign chancelleries which are resorting to diplomatic notes in an effort to change our character and institutions. Any governments attempting to deflect us from our agrarian policy will be opposed with the bullets of the Army and the proletariat."

Accordingly, Mexico's anti-war Congress, while contrasting with Europe's agitated state of affairs, ended on a note which was far from peaceful. This statement, coupled with President Cardenas's open defiance of the United States at the opening of Congress, and with his aggressive speech at the opening of the International Congress Against War, is a measure of the gravity of relations with the United States in the near future, in the opinion of serious observers here.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Field Mice and the Frog

By S. Jacobs

It was harvest time, and the country on one side of the river was rich with good things—fruit and vegetables and corn. On the other side, however, the ground was dry and bare, and it was on this side that the field mice found themselves.

"Here's a nice state of affairs!" said Mr. Mus. "A fine field of corn over there and no means of crossing the stream."

"Can't we go round it?" said Mrs. Mus.

"Certainly not!" replied her husband. "You might walk miles and miles along the bank in one direction before you came to the source, and miles and miles in the other direction and then you would only come to the sea. Don't be stupid!"

It was a very hot day and Mr. Mus wanted his dinner.

Little Muskin said nothing. He had learned that young field mice may be seen but must not be heard—especially on an occasion like this.

"We shall have to get across somehow," piped Mrs. Mus.

"Can't you swim?" came a deep croaking voice, and looking down the bankside they saw a frog staring up at them with great round eyes.

Mr. Frog's Disgust

"I have been told that if we accidentally fell into water we should manage not to sink," replied Mr. Mus, trying to appear dignified. "But nothing on earth would induce a mouse to go in willingly, which I think you will agree comes to the same thing as not being able to swim at all, as far as getting across the stream is concerned."

"I never heard such nonsense," croaked the frog. "Fancy not liking to swim! Huh! Helpless creatures!"

But although he seemed so stern and had such a gruff voice and was so very abrupt in his manner, Mr. Frog was at heart a kindly creature; and when he saw how hungry the mice looked he said he would take them across the stream himself.

Happily, at that moment, a water-lily leaf which had broken from its stem came floating by. Mr. Frog stopped it most cleverly, and holding it with one foot, helped them to embark.

Mrs. Mus was rather nervous and flurried, and required a lot of coaxing before she would step from the bank. But little Muskin, who thought it all a great and delightful adventure, showed more nimbleness than any of them except, of course, Mr. Frog himself, who was quite used to that sort of thing and who, with great gallantry, plucked a toadstool from the bank and presented it to Mrs. Mus for a sunshade.

It was a very pleasant voyage, and when they alighted safely on the further bank they thanked Mr. Frog very much for his kindness.

He replied in his gruff voice that he would be pleased to ferry them back again if they returned that way, and if they had still not overcome their ridiculous dislike of swimming.

* * * * *

Autumn turned to winter and winter to early spring, and one warm, sunny day, Mr. Mus was taking his morning stroll and enjoying the scents and sounds around him. He suddenly stopped in his walk and twitched his round ears. Someone, quite near at hand, was crying in a deep, gruff voice, but for some time he could not make out where the sound came from.

A Good Turn Returned

Then he noticed, at the side of the path, a large, hollow stone, lined with mold and damp leaves, and looking just like a little cave. In front of it, and almost completely covering the entrance, was a branch of a tree that must have fallen there during the winter gales.

Mr. Mus peered more closely into the hole, and there, to his great surprise, was Mr. Frog! He seemed to be very agitated, and was pushing with all his might against the branch but with no avail.

"What ever is the matter?" said Mr. Mus.

"Can't you see?" croaked Mr. Frog. "I had been taking my winter sleep in this nice damp hole, but when I woke up I found this heavy branch fixed right across the entrance. My cave has become a cage and I can't get out!"

"Can't you gnaw through the wood?" said Mr. Mus.

"Frogs haven't got teeth," was the abrupt reply.

Mr. Mus was too kind and polite to call Mr. Frog a "helpless creature." As a matter of fact he knew well enough that frogs are not provided with teeth, and that something must be done to help him. So, without any fuss, he got his own strong teeth into the wood and very quickly bit the branch through.

Mr. Frog stepped forth looking very humble.

"I am afraid I was very rude to you last year," he said. "I should have seen then, what you have taught me now, that we are all provided with the best means for living in our own particular way. There may be moments when a mouse wishes he were a swimmer, and when a frog thinks it a pity he has no teeth, but the kindly help we can give one another at such times makes life happier for us all."

And with that they walked away together, arm in arm, feeling very friendly in the sweet spring light.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It Was a Very Pleasant Voyage

Respite for the Swan Boats

The five swan boats were drawn up side by side in a row in the middle of the pond in the Public Garden, in Boston. There the men who took charge of them had moored them.

All summer, while the swan boats waited for passengers, they had floated beside the dock on the east side of the pond.

Next the shore, the dock was much shorter and deeper. There were two long green wooden seats on each side, where people might sit while they waited for boats. In the middle of the entrance, stood the ticket man beside a green box and a wheel on which the thin white pasteboard tickets were rolled. On a post in front of the ticket box was a sign, "Adults 10 cents, children 5 cents."

It was all most attractive. All summer long, the dock and the swan boats had been very busy with the comings and goings of children and the grown people who always came to take care of them.

Now summer was over. There was no denying that. Once or twice a yellow leaf had already broken from a branch that overhung the pond and, twisting round and round as it dropped, had fallen on the surface of the pond. Whenever that happened, the mallards swimming near by had become excited and swam hurriedly up to the spot on which it fell, snapping at it with their beaks. But finding only a dry leaf, and not a tasty piece of bread, as they had hoped, they turned around and swam away again.

On the Dock

The mallards made the dock one of their favorite resting places. They were so tame that some of them would walk right up to children who waited on the dock and snap up pieces of bread thrown to them.

One of the mallards was so very tame that he would walk around and around the green ticket box, looking at the people who were buying tickets, as though he were counting them. He stood right in front of the box one day to watch a lady buy tickets for two little boys. He held his beak in the air and seemed to be staring up at the post so hard, that one of the children called to his mother:

"Oh, I think that mallard wants to go for a boat ride. He is trying to see the price of the tickets!"

But it was the two swans, whom a gardener called Nellie and Nollie, that became excited when they saw the swan boats moored out in the middle of the Boylston Street end of the pond. The boats had often been moored there before, but Nellie and Nollie hadn't noticed it.

Deserted and Forlorn

The swan boats did look very helpless and deserted, left all alone out there and not able to help themselves in the least. All their seats were empty—even the little high one in the back between the swans' wings, where the man sat to paddle the boat. Their stiff white painted wings were not a bit of use to them at any time, and would never be able to help them get in to shore again.

It was Nollie who noticed them first.

"My dear, I believe that the swan boats' season is over," he said to Nellie. "I see that they have been moored away from the dock.

"It is September now; fall will soon be here and swan boats are strictly summer creatures. Much as we shall regret their going, it is inevitable. We might just swim over and say good-by to them."

Nollie said all this in a very superior way. He had felt superior to the swan boats ever since the day that the man who paddled one of them had lifted him and Nellie out of the way of the paddles, set them on the rear seat of the boat and ridden them all the way around the pond with his load of passengers. That proved, he had said to Nellie at the time, that at last they had got people to realize that there should be real swans on the swan boats.

"When they are taken away for the winter, my dear, they will be put in a dark, stuffy place called a storehouse," Nollie continued, as he and Nellie swam over to the swan boats. "There they will have to stay until spring comes again." He spoke very pityingly because he felt the lot of the swan boats was hard indeed.

A Premature Good-by

Nellie and he had reached the boats and were circling around and around them. Then they stopped opposite the swan on the middle one and fluttered their wings a little, as though they were waving good-by.

At least, that was what one of the mallards thought as he came swimming by at that moment. It was the same mallard that the small boy had noticed trying to read the signs on the dock. He swam a little nearer the swans, dipped his orange colored bill into the water, took a sip or two, and then said in his quacking, grating voice:

"Not telling the swan boats good-by yet are you? They'll be here for some weeks still. You should swim around and read the notice on the entrance to the dock. I've just been reading it. It says: 'Swan boats open until Sunday, October sixteenth.'"

"Does it, indeed!" replied Nollie pleasantly. "How clever of you to find that out. And how nice for the swan boats not to have to go off to their dark storehouse while we are having such lovely fall weather."

But Nellie, who had said nothing at all while she listened to Nollie's conversation, stuck her head far under the water suddenly to hide her amusement.

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Mr. Spinner Spider's Nook

It was a happy sort of day. The sun was shining, the birds were singing, and everything in the garden was as jolly as could be. Everything, that is, save Mr. Spinner Spider, who didn't feel jolly at all.

He sat in his armchair in his cozy little parlor at the bottom of the old brick wall, with a troubled look in his black, beady eyes.

Chip, chip, chop—crash! Chip, chip, chop—crash! Whatever was that strange noise? It had been going on for quite a long time. Since before breakfast, in fact, and now it was nearly mid day.

"I shall go and see," he said, at last, in a shrill voice, although there was no one in his cozy little parlor to hear what he said.

He gathered up his long legs, as if he were going to make a parcel of himself, then straightened them out and darted to his front door, which was wide open. Very cautiously he peeped outside, keeping his legs well back. Goodness! Gracious! Tom the gardener was knocking down the old brick wall with a large sledge hammer.

Mr. Spinner Spider glared. Bricks were lying, battered and broken, all over the place. What about his own little home? Very soon that, too, might be in ruins.

A Safe Refuge

Chip, chip, chop—crash! Mr. Spinner dashed from his front door and took refuge in a gooseberry bush. For a long time he watched Tom hacking at the old brick wall, and thought wistfully of his little parlor, with its convenient shelves, where he could tuck away his feet on draughty days and where he had lived as long as he could remember.

Of course, he needn't be exactly homeless because there were numbers of places he could find if he were put to it. But he liked his little nook in the old brick wall; it was cool in summer and warm in winter. If only his friends, the Chick-a-bidies, would come, he was sure they would do something about it. He sighed, letting a spider tear fall on the back of a large, hairy gooseberry.

But the Chick-a-bidies, Mollie and Dick, who lived in the big white house at the other end of the garden, sometimes went to see their Grannie or Aunt for the day, and if they didn't come soon it would be too late!

The Gardener Relents

Chip, chip, chop—crash! Tom was getting very near the bottom of the old brick wall, very near to Mr. Spinner Spider's little home, when suddenly there was a familiar sound on the gravel path. Mr. Spinner Spider twirled his legs with delight and hurried down the gooseberry bush into his doorway. Tom, the gardener, heard the sound, too, and stopped hammering to rest.

The Chick-a-bidies had come at last!

"Don't frighten away our Mr. Spinner Spider, Tom," they called as they raced along the gravel path, and reached what was left of the old brick wall.

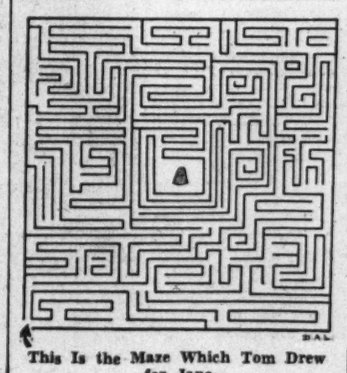
"A spider, did you say?" Tom laughed as he lifted his cap and pushed it to the back of his head. "I expect there are a few dozen here abouts."

"But this one is a very special spider," insisted Dick. "He lives in that hole down there. See? Yes, there he is, waving his long legs as he always does when we come along."

"I see him," said Tom, straightening himself up after stooping down to look. "He's a fine one, he is, and fortunate, too, being on the ground floor as you might say, for it won't do no harm if I leave his few bricks together when I come to them."

That evening, when everything in the garden was growing sleepy, Mr. Spinner Spider sat in his armchair in his little parlor, with his long legs tucked away on a shelf for the night. Before he went to sleep he sang this little song:

"I love my little parlor,
It's as cozy as can be.
Oh, thank you, Chick-a-bidies,
For saving it for me!"



This Is the Maze Which Tom Drew for Jane

Fun, Fancy and Friends in Books

Book Reviews

"Over the world I wander,
Hill and valley and plain,
Now on the Alpine passes,
Now on the Spanish main;

Storming the giant's castle,
Shaking the golden tree;
A nook and a book,
A book and a nook,
A nook and a book for me!"

From "Still Another Boy," in "I Have a Song to Sing You," by Laura E. Richards

Laura E. Richards, who for more than one generation has delighted children and their elders in both story and verse, seems to be a bubbling spring of wit and fun. Again, in "I Have a Song to Sing You," she has written jingling nonsense verses, nature lyrics, ballads of strange men and beasts and charming songs. These all tell stories in musical rhythm and are just as spontaneous and fresh as her earlier writings.

Varied is the meter and many are the themes about which she sings, from "The Fairy Tailors and Mistress Mousie," "Fiddling Jimmy," "King of Krimpumpkin," "Linikin Minikin Finikin Pinikin" to "A Ballad of China." All the verses have a lilting joyous sound and those rare and unheard of words that only Mrs. Richards uses to provide a liveliness and spirit of fun that makes us happier for having read them. They must be read aloud and so we heartily recommend this book to the whole family.

Penguin Pranks

A really funny book is always a treat. "Mr. Popper's Penguins," by Richard and Florence Atwater, with perfect pictures by Robert Lawson that are just as merry as the story, measures up to all the requirements and is guaranteed to make you laugh. We enjoyed it so much we want to share it with all our friends.

By trade, Mr. Popper was a house-painter but he longed to be an explorer. In the winter, when there was no work, he read books on polar exploration. He followed the radio broadcasts from Admiral Drake in the Antarctic; he even wrote a letter to the Admiral. One night Mr. Popper turned on the radio.

"There was a buzz and then suddenly, from the South Pole a faint voice floated out into the Popper living room: 'This is Admiral Drake speaking. Hello, Mr. Popper.'

"'Gracious goodness,' exclaimed Mrs. Popper. 'Did he say Papa or Popper?'

"'Hello, Mr. Popper, up there in Stillwater. Thanks for your letter about the pictures of our last expedition. Watch for an answer. But not by letter, Mr. Popper. Watch for a surprise. Signing off.'"

Mr. Popper didn't know how he could possibly wait to find out what the Admiral meant. But he didn't have to wait long for the next afternoon the postman left a package that had come by Air Express all the way from Antarctica. When unpacked it proved to be the surprise from Admiral Drake—a penguin, a stout little fellow about two and a half feet high.

From that moment on life changed for the Poppers. Mr. Popper decided to name his pet penguin Captain Cook for the great explorer. Mr. Popper and his children, Bill and Janie, were delighted with Captain Cook. Even Mrs. Popper got used to his living in the refrigerator and to having the cellar flooded for a swimming pool in the summer and an ice rink in the winter.

The story of the arrival of 11 other penguins and of their success in making a contract for Popper's Performing Penguins to appear in a chain of theaters operating all over the country is a riot of fun. Don't miss it!

Four Favorite Characters

Maud and Miska Petersham, in "Stories From the Old Testament," have reverently retold the tales of Joseph, David, Ruth and Moses with remarkable fidelity and closeness to the Bible text. Their beautiful pictures, in brilliant colors, interpret and illumine the dramatic incidents in the lives of these four favorite Bible characters. The stories are published all in one book or separately, in four volumes—one for each story. These are books that will interest you always and are worthy of a place in your own library.

Picture Story-Books

"Sleepy Kitten," by Miriam Potter; "Patrick Was His Name," by Esther Brann, and "Bobbie and Jock and the Mailman," by Charles J. and Helen Finger, are three friendly books for very young readers, or they may be read aloud to still younger boys and girls.

The first is a collection of stories about birthday parties, picnics, a circus, a merry-go-round, a wading pool, Easter, Christmas and Santa Claus. Peter and Penny are taken through the book on a tour of all these stories by Sleepy Kitten. Sometimes, she gets so sleepy she curls right up and goes fast asleep in the middle of a story, and the children just take chairs and rest until Sleepy Kitten wakes up. You'll like this book and Mother and teacher will be glad to know about this treasure-house of stories that are new and different.

In "Patrick Was His Name," Esther Brann tells us about a dog who was so unusual looking that when he went walking people would look at him curiously and ask, "What kind of a dog is that?" Bobbie and Donnie, the twins who owned Patrick, would always reply, "The best little dog in the world!" Read how they entered him in a dog show, although he could boast of no pedigree. It's a good story. He won two prizes and after this Bobbie and Donnie always said, "A prize dog," whenever anyone asked, "What king of a dog is he?"

The third and last is a longer story with nice large print and jolly pictures. It tells of the adventures that Babs (or "Bobbie as Uncle T. J. called her) had with Jock, the puppy, one beautiful summer afternoon when she was visiting at Uncle T. J.'s farm. They set out to find out what grown-ups mean when they say "the longest way round is the shortest way home." Some of it was fun, but other things happened, too, that weren't so funny.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

I Have a Song to Sing You, by Laura E. Richards. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company. $1.75.

Mr. Popper's Penguins, by Richard and Florence Atwater. Illustrated by Robert Lawson. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $1.50.

Stories From the Old Testament, told and illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co. $2.75.

Also in separate volumes: **The Story of Joseph, The Story of David, The Story of Ruth, The Story of Moses.** Each 90 cents. London: Dent, 2s. 6d. each net.

Sleepy Kitten, stories and pictures by Miriam Clark Potter. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.

Patrick Was His Name, story and pictures by Esther Brann. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Bobbie and Jock and the Mailman, by Charles J. Finger. Pictures by Helen Finger. New York: Henry Holt and Company. $2.

The Penguin Parade—Drawn by Robert Lawson for "Mr. Popper's Penguins," by Richard and Florence Atwater. (Little Brown and Co.)

Hunt the Thimble

Did you ever lose your thimble? Well, Jane had lost hers; upstairs and downstairs she hunted, but she could not find it. She sat on the side of her bed swinging her feet and wondering where else she should look, when her big brother, Tom, came along and said:

"Three guesses, Jane. And if you guess rightly what I have in my pocket, I'll give it to you."

Jane guessed first the thing she was thinking about at the moment.

"My thimble," she said and was delighted to see by the expression of disappointment on Tom's face that she was right.

"Oh, that was too easy," he exclaimed. "You'll have to work harder than that for it."

So Tom sat down at her desk and drew a map on a sheet of paper. Then he handed it to Jane, saying:

"Trace the path by which your thimble got into that maze and then I'll know that you're smart enough to keep it this time when I give it to you."

After a little work, Jane managed to trace it, beginning at the lower left-hand corner where an arrow points to the entrance.

Can you find the way she took?

Double-Header Tuesday—Football at Hanover—Hockey Opens in Hub on Nov. 15

Phillies Play Three Games In Hub Starting Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today is an open date for the Bees, but a majority of the players are working harder than they ordinarily would on the ball field. They are packing bags and trunks. After their short series with the Phillies here tomorrow and Wednesday, most of the local Nationa Leaguers say goodbye to the Hub for another year.

Thursday and Friday find the Bees at Brooklyn. Saturday and Sunday they close the schedule at the Polo Grounds, with the former champions. So there will be no need of returning to Boston after leaving Wednesday evening.

Two Games Tomorrow

The Phillie series was scheduled to begin today. But transportation facilities being as they are, Manager Jimmy Wilson notified the Boston club that arrival in time for this afternoon's date was questionable. In this emergency, a double-header was booked for tomorrow. The series ends with Wednesday's single.

Leading the second division by a comfortable margin, and out of reach of the circuit's upper half, the Bees will probably throw several youngsters into the Phillie games and let them win their letters.

Manager Casey Stengel should be satisfied with the outcome of the Giants' series. Although the Bees dropped a pair on Saturday, they came back yesterday and celebrated Elbie Fletcher Day by winning two. Danny MacFayden and Milburn Shoffner each went the route against the Terrymen.

Won Both Games

Fletcher, incidentally, played a prominent role in more ways than one. His double broke up the opening game in the eleventh inning. Then, after being presented with a number of gifts during the intermission, he went out and scored the winning run himself in the second game.

Elbie accepted a handsome ring, a check, leather jacket and Gladstone bag from his many friends in Milton and Boston. Rabbit Warstler added a laugh to the occasion by giving "Fletch" an alarm clock. It seems the boy likes his sleep.

MacFayden and Shoffner gave the slim Sunday crowd first-class hurling exhibitions. Danny yielded only six hits over 11 innings to win his thirteenth game. Milburn gave up only five in the regulation distance, for his eighth. It is indeed unfortunate that this pair was forced to the bench for several weeks. They could have pitched the locals into the money by a comfortable edge.

Red Sox Second

The Red Sox are still second in the American League, and probably will finish there. They won two and tied one with the Yankees over the week end, opening up a gap of 2½ games on the third-place Cleveland Indians. Jack Wilson pitched five innings of hitless relief ball in the first half of yesterday's doubleheader in the Stadium. It was his fifteenth victory, and gives him the lead among Sox hurlers. As he has also lost 15, however, his winning percentage is below those of Grove, Ostermueller, Heving, Bagby, Dickman and McKain.

Briefs . . . Lefty Grove joined Joe Cronin on the All-America poll conducted by a cereal company . . . Lefty, of course, gets a new automobile . . . At last reports, he already owned two . . . Washington's Buddy Myer is now pressing Jimmy Foxx in the American League batting race . . . This morning Jim had an unofficial .349, to Myer's .343.

The Red Sox play a single game in New York today . . . The Cubs made the Bees' second division leadership in the National League more secure over the week end by winning two games from the Cardinals . . . Debs Garms is one fellow who is certain of regular employment on the 1939 Bees . . . He made five hits in nine attempts yesterday and stole a base.

First Victory Since '35 For Lowell Textile

By the Associated Press

Quiet, please! Hapless Lowell Textile has won its first football victory since Oct. 5, 1935.

After 22 consecutive defeats—five short of Hobart College's string of 27-straight ending in 1931—the Millmen finally beat the University of New Hampshire, Saturday, 20-0.

Textile has been victoryless ever since beating American International, 20-7, in the second game of the 1935 season.

"Our beating New Hampshire was, on the whole, unintentional," explained Waldo "Rusty" Yarnall, Lowell coach for the past 12 years.

"The boys even fooled me. I was in a daze for a couple of hours—just like the rest of the city. We just can't figure out whether New Hampshire is really that bad or whether we actually have something ourselves."

"You see," he explained, "just to make it worse, I went over to Sauer (ed. note: George Sauer, N. H. coach) before the game and asked him to take it easy after the third or fourth touchdown, because we have a tough schedule the rest of the year and have only 16 players we can use.

"I really meant it because we haven't taken a game from New Hampshire in eight years—ever since we've been playing 'em—and I figured it was going to be the same old story.

"I feel self-conscious about it now, but I was really sincere, and I'm just as surprised as George. I hope he understands."

Lowell's chief difficulty through the lean years has been the small size of its squads. This year's numbers only 24, and is limited, because of heavy classroom work, to only 45 minutes practice daily.

"We don't offer any football scholarships," the coach explained, "and we don't get any Lowell boys here because the big colleges all grab them off."

Despite these handicaps, the Millmen were unbeaten in 1928, and it may be an omen that this season is the tenth anniversary. Yarnall has eight veterans from last year.

Lowell's victory, of course, was the biggest surprise of New England's opening day football card.

Boston College, Dartmouth and Holy Cross all performed as expected, respectively beating Canisius 63-12, Bates 46-0, and Providence College 28-0. In the other games, Rhode Island beat Maine, 14-6, Williams took Middlebury, 13-0, Massachusetts State conquered American International, 12-6, and Wesleyan beat the Coast Guard, 27-0.

Bluenose Ready To Race Thebaud

LUNENBURG, N. S., Sept. 26 (CP) — Canada's champion racing schooner Bluenose lay at dock here Saturday, every inch of her sleek 141-foot hull ready for action in the 1938 international racing series off Boston, Oct. 9.

The big vessel, under the able command of Capt. Angus Walters, will defend her championship against a smaller contender, Capt. Ben Pine's Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, Mass.

When the schooners meet out off Boston Light, it will be the beginning of the most talked-of international series since Bluenose met the Columbia in 1923. Bluenose has never lost an international series, but on the other hand Thebaud has beaten her twice, in an exhibition series off Gloucester in 1930. The next year the Nova Scotian trimmed Thebaud in an international event.

There's another element of speculation in pre-race chatter, though. Bluenose will race with her two big twin Diesel engines in her, and just what those will do to her sailing qualities is a problem.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP) —The schooner Gertrude Thebaud, Capt. Ben Pine's challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, returned to the water Saturday after cleaning and painting on a marine railway. The task of preparing her for the sailing duel was immediately speeded up and riggers sent up Thebaud's topmasts, which tower 120 feet above her deck.

Another crew put aboard approximately 20 tons of pig iron, compensating for the weight of Thebaud's auxiliary engine, which has been removed.

Both of the challenger's spars were found to be out of line and changes were made which moved the foremast slightly forward and put the mainmast properly perpendicular.

Sailmakers all but completed cutting and sewing Thebaud's new suit of sail and Captain Pine said he hoped to have the challenger out for a trial spin before the middle of this week.

Playoff Results

Pacific Coast League
San Francisco 5, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 0.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 1.

International League
Buffalo 5, Newark 3.

American Association
St. Paul 5, Kansas City 2.

Texas League
Beaumont 3, San Antonio 2.
(San Antonio eliminated)

Southern Association
Nashville 18, Atlanta 9.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	95	51	.651
Boston	84	59	.587
Cleveland	83	63	.568
Detroit	78	69	.531
Washington	73	73	.500
Chicago	61	79	.436
St. Louis	53	90	.371
Philadelphia	52	96	.384

Results Sept. 24
Boston 7, New York 6.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 6.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 7.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

Results Sept. 25
Boston 5, New York 2 (10 innings).
Boston 2, New York 2 (tie).
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5 (10 innings).
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 4.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 5.

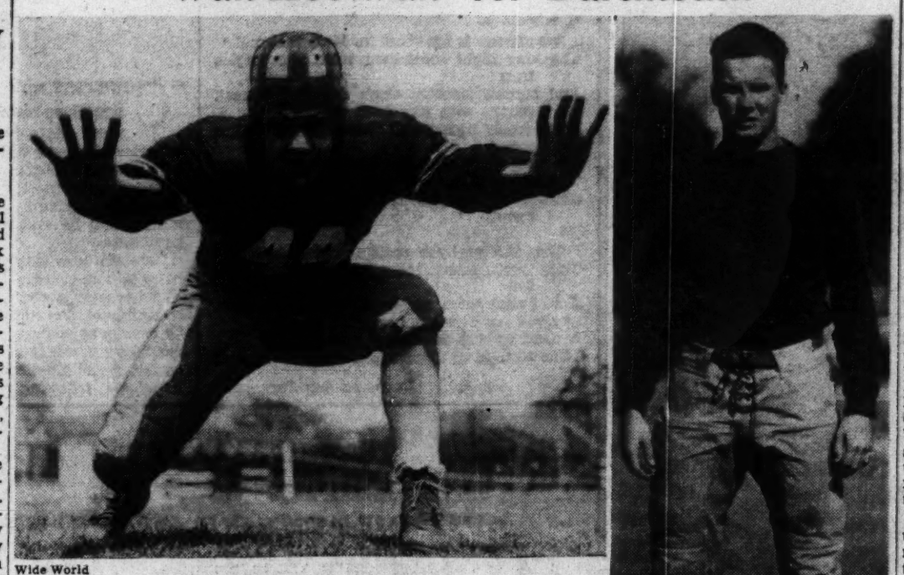
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	88	58	.594
Chicago	84	61	.579
New York	79	66	.545
Cincinnati	77	66	.538
Boston	73	71	.507
St. Louis	67	76	.468
Brooklyn	66	78	.455
Philadelphia	45	99	.313

Results Sept. 24
New York 9, Boston 6.
New York 2, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 1.

Results Sept. 25
Boston 3, New York 2. (11 innings)
Boston 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 1.

'Wah-Hoo-Wah' for Dartmouth



Wide World

Left to right: Lou Young, Jr., brilliant sophomore who is making a name in the Big Green line-up and who is the son of the former Penn coach, Lou Young; Capt. Bob MacLeod, being mentioned for all-America backfield consideration.

Hockey Governors Adopt Six-Team Play-Off Plans

TORONTO, Sept. 26 (CP)—National Hockey League Governors have decided to operate one seven-team group in 1938-39 and a play-off series fully as extensive and complicated as in previous seasons when eight teams were divided into two groups. Six teams will qualify for the Stanley Cup series.

President Frank Calder announced the team finishing first in the regular standing would be awarded the National League Championship and Prince of Wales Cup. Formerly the two group winners played a series for the N. H. L. title. The runner-up will get the O'Brien Cup.

Having eliminated the cellar team in the regular schedule, the six survivors will fight it out this way for the Stanley Cup:

Series "A"—Teams finishing first and second play a best-of-seven series.
Series "B"—Teams finishing third and fourth play a best-of-three series.
Series "C"—Teams finishing fifth and sixth play a best-of-three series.
Series "D"—Winners of Series "B" and "C" play a best-of-three series.
Series "E"—Winners of Series "A" and "D" play a best-of-seven series for the Stanley Cup.

While the schedule was sent back to the Schedule Committee for minor changes, it was announced the season would open Nov. 3 and Nov. 15 at Boston.

The league is made up of Montreal Canadiens, Toronto Maple Leafs, Boston Bruins, New York Americans, New York Rangers, Detroit Red Wings and Chicago Black Hawks. Montreal Maroons dropped out after last season.

Proposals for an All-Star Game and for player insurance were sent back to the Governors for further discussion.

Teams will be allowed to dress 15 players, excluding goaltenders, instead of 14 as last season.

The meeting agreed that N. H. L. teams, recently given the right to use one amateur team as a farm club, must name their amateur team by Nov. 15.

M. G. A.'s Annual Meeting Set For Woodland, Oct. 26

The Massachusetts Golf Association, with two important constitutional amendments and the election of officers due, will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Woodland Golf Club, West Newton.

A Nominating Committee, which consists of Talbot C. Chase, Essex County Club; William O. Blaney, Brae Burn; and Philip A. Hendrick, Winchester, will present for consideration of the Association a group of candidates for executive offices. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., The Country Club, present Secretary-Treasurer, will be up for President.

Howard W. Dunbar, Worcester, and William Smith, Pittsfield, have been nominated as Vice-Presidents, while Melville Merritt, Tedesco, has been named for the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

The first suggested change in the Constitution contemplates substituting for the present Section I, Article III, the following:

"Membership in this Association shall be limited to clubs within the State of Massachusetts." At present it is necessary for member clubs to be members of the United States Golf Association as well. The amendment, it is felt by M. G. A. officials, will lessen the financial strain on many of the Massachusetts clubs.

Change No. 2 asks that the Executive Committee be increased by one member to enable the Association to add the office of Counsel to its management.

The Association plans a gala day on Oct. 26, with an 18-hole handicap medal play tournament being featured for the delegates. There will be appropriate prizes for the winners. The meeting is scheduled for 5:30 p. m. with dinner following at 7 o'clock.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Count Theo Rossi breaks two President's Cup motorboat race records, driving Alagi at 70.866 MPH for one lap and 69.675 MPH for 15-mile heat to win in "walkover," as no Americans enter. W. E. Gatewood's Miss Manateo II takes national four-liter hydroplane championship.

FOREST HILLS—Don Budge completes sweep of world's four major tennis titles by beating his doubles partner, Gene Mako, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1, in U. S. singles final; Alice Marble retains women's title, beating Nancye Wynne, Australia, 6—0, 6—3.

DETROIT — John Bromwhich, Australia, defeats Don Budge, 7—5, 6—3, in tennis exhibition.

DETROIT — John Bromwich, Burke shoots 69—70 to lead at 36-hole mark of Westchester 108-hole open golf tournament.

CHICAGO — Patty Berg whips Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, 6 and 5, to win National women's golf championship.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Oklahoma City wins American Baseball Congress championship by defeating Battle Creek, 12 to 6.

NEW YORK—Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel win six-day bike race.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First Three in Each League)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Foxx, Red Sox	144	548	133	191	.349
Myer, Senators	122	417	77	143	.343
Heath, Indians	120	475	98	161	.339
Lombardi, Reds	122	460	84	156	.339
Mize, Cardinals	141	499	84	168	.337
Vaughan, Pirates	140	521	83	171	.328

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	58	Ott, Giants	34
Foxx, Red Sox	48	Goodman, Reds	30
Clift, Browns	34	Mize, Cardinals	26
York, Tigers	33	Camilli, Dodgers	22
Di Maggio, Yanks	30	Rizzo, Pirates	20
Gehrig, Yankees	28	Medwick, Cards	20
Johnson, Athletics	20		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	165	Medwick, Cards	117
Greenberg, Tigers	130	Ott, Giants	112
Di Maggio, Yanks	133	Rizzo, Pirates	104
York, Tigers	125	McCormick, Reds	100
Clift, Browns	116	Mize, Cardinals	98

Amerks at Saskatoon

SASKATOON, Sept. 26 (CP)—Following several weeks of "shopping around," Mervin (Red) Dutton, Manager of New York Americans of the National Hockey League, informed management of the Saskatoon Arena his club would conduct its fall training camp here.

National Professional Football

Western Division

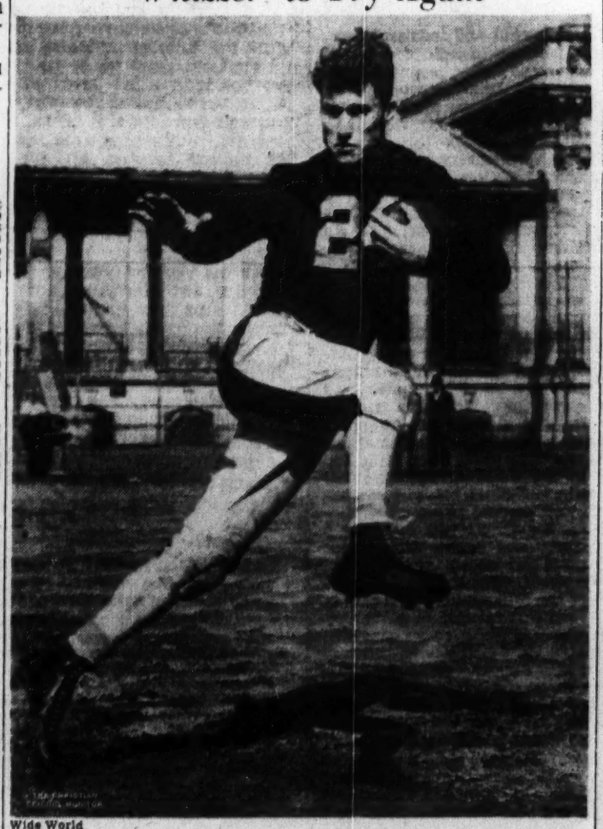
Club	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Chicago Bears	2	0	0	18	13
Detroit	1	0	0	16	7
Green Bay	2	0	1	54	26
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	2	27	60
Cleveland	0	0	3	36	70

Eastern Division

Washington	2	1	0	79	52
Philadelphia	2	0	1	64	43
New York	1	0	1	37	28
Pittsburgh	1	0	3	45	73
Brooklyn	0	1	1	19	33

Results Sept. 25
Philadelphia 14, New York 10.
Washington 37, Cleveland 13.
Green Bay 28, Chicago Cardinals 7.

'Whizzer' to Try Again



Wide World

Byron "Whizzer" White

Former Colorado back and all-America choice of 1937, will try to play before Boston fans at Fenway Park again tonight. Last Monday and Tuesday the Pittsburgh-Shamrock pro game was rained out.

Dartmouth Now In Doubt About Reserve Squad

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 26 (AP)—Now that Dartmouth has formally opened its football campaign in its customary fashion, rolling up a big score against a small college rival, it might be well to go back to what Coach Earl (Red) Blaik said on the first day of practice, almost a month ago.

"We're going to have a great first team built around one of the best backs in the country, Capt. Bob MacLeod, and that's about all," the coach predicted. Those who saw the Indians overwhelm helpless Bates were forced to agree with Blaik. They saw his regulars, including two sophomores, Lou Young, Jr., son of the former Pennsylvania Coach, and Sanford Courter, perform with machine-like perfection and then leave the stage for the Indians' many replacements.

With malice aforethought, Blaik used every member of his squad, mostly in units against Bates, and the results weren't exactly dazzling.

Such homely fundamentals as blocking and tackling become artistic when put on by the Dartmouth varsity. But they're botched a third of the time by the second-stringers, half the time by the third team and almost all the time by the remainder of the squad.

"If every one of our regulars play 55 minutes a game, we might be able to go through undefeated," Blaik added, "but it will be impossible to escape a setback or two without dependable replacements."

That's the situation at Hanover now, but probably not for long. Blaik and his aides are masters of the art of polishing rough gridiron diamonds.

Blaik may be as badly off for replacements as he claims, but he has more all-America prospects than can be found in most eastern football camps, with MacLeod, Colby Howe, Bill Hutchinson and Whit Miller, all splendid backs.

End Larry Dilkes, Guard Gus Zitrides and Center Bob Gibson are other standouts. The schedule:

Sept. 24—Dartmouth 46, Bates 0; Oct. 1—St. Lawrence; 8—Princeton at Princeton; 15—Brown; 22—Harvard at Boston; 29—Yale at New Haven; Nov. 5—Dickinson; 12—Cornell at Ithaca; 26—Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif.

Tennis Interest Might Improve If Budge Turns Pro

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Instead of trying to talk Don Budge out of turning professional this winter, the amateur tennis father might be smart to buy him a nice traveling bag and insist that he go right on and grab all that money while he's still young.

Whatever the final decision, the amateur game promises to be dull for some time to come. Maybe, with him out of the way, it would be possible to work up some interest in matches among the lesser fry.

No amateur now is capable of giving Don a game. The younger crop is about the least promising ever. Budge may not be the greatest tennis player ever, but no champion so completely dominated the field.

There never was before a final for the nation championship quite so silly as that of last Saturday, where the public paid $2.75 a throw to watch Budge administer a playful spanking to Gene Mako, his sidekick and doubles partner, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1.

To Mako's everlasting credit, it must be recorded that he played his head off in the face of odds. At times he really was brilliant, pounding back one great shot after another, but this only encouraged Budge to let his own game out another notch, and that was too bad.

John Bromwich, though a disappointment in losing to Mako in the semifinals, should be good enough next summer to lead the Australians to victory over the United States for the Davis Cup, providing of course, that Budge turns pro.

Alice Marble, who trounced the Australian free-swinger, Nancye Wynne, 6—0, 6—2, in the woman's final, must be pinching herself to make sure it's real. In the semi-final Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan had her a set down, led led her 5—3 in the second set and had two match points, but Alice pulled it out. That must stamp her as a real champion.

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Herbert Mendelsohn's Notre Dame won President's Cup Regatta. Frank Frisch signed to continue as St. Louis Cardinals' manager in 1938.

College Elevens Plunge Into Second Week of Play

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Taking a deep breath after last Saturday's widespread but not very numerous upsets and narrow escapes, college football teams plunge into the second week and the business of deciding conference and sectional championships this week.

There are, of course, a good many which haven't opened their seasons yet. But even the conservative East and mid-West are getting away from the old idea of starting with "pushovers" and are plunging right into big games. There's nothing on next Saturday's schedule quite as surprising as the Alabama-Southern California and Washington-Minnesota openers, but plenty of games that are tough for the early part of the campaign.

After one week of serious early-season competition, here's how the situation shapes up by sections.

East: Pitt, off to a flying start toward the mythical eastern championship with a 19-0 victory over West Virginia, takes on Pop Warner's Temple Owls, who beat out Albright 6-0 Friday. Three major contests usher in the "Ivy League" season. Yale meets a promising Columbia team at New Haven; Cornell tackles Colgate, its powerful upstate rival, and Harvard opens against Brown, which looks stronger than usual. More in the usual line, Dartmouth, 46-0 victor over Bates, meets St. Lawrence; Princeton opens against Williams and Penn against Lafayette, which was unbeaten last season.

Army, which walloped Wichita 32-0, meets Virginia Polytech, beaten 18-0 by Duke; and Navy, 26-0 winner over William and Mary, plays Virginia Military. Penn State takes on one of the South's leading upset victims, Maryland, which lost 19-6 to Richmond. On Friday Duquesne meets Texas Tech's strong outfit at Buffalo and George Washington plays Furman.

Mid-West: Indiana and Ohio State, two topflight candidates for the Big Ten title, clash in the opener at Columbus; Minnesota, 15-0 winner over Washington, faces the Nebraska Cornhuskers, who beat the Gophers last year; Michigan State vs. Michigan, Marquette vs. Wisconsin and Kansas State vs. Northwestern make a trio of tough "openers." Illinois, upset 6—0 by Ohio University, plays De Paul; Purdue, 19-6 winner over Detroit, meets Butler and Chicago opens against Bradley. Iowa remains iffy after Friday's 27-3 loss to U. C. L. A.

Kansas, which outlasted Texas, 19-18, Saturday, meets Notre Dame in the first game for the Irish. Missouri faces Colorado and Iowa State plays Luther in other games for Big Six members. Oklahoma invades the Southwest to play Rice, 1937 champions in that district.

South: Tennessee, which beat Sewanee, 26-3, to open the Southeastern Conference campaign, faces Clemson of the Southern Conference, 13-10 victor over Tulane's title candidates. Mississippi, upset victor over Louisiana State, 20-7, tapers off against Louisiana Tech. Tulane plays Auburn, and Mississippi State, 19-0 winner over Howard, meets Florida in other conference contests.

North Carolina and North Carolina State, old rivals and both hopeful of winning the Southern Conference title, head that circuit with their clash at Raleigh. The Tar Heels beat Wake Forest, 14-6, and State downed Davidson, 19-7, last Saturday. Georgia and South Carolina meet in another inter-loop game.

Southwest: Arkansas and Texas Christian pry off the lid in the Southwest Conference after beating Oklahoma Aggies, 27-7, and Centenary, 13-0, respectively. Texas and Louisiana State meet in a clash of already beaten teams. Baylor-Oklahoma Aggies, Rice-Oklahoma, Southern Methodist-Arizona and Texas Aggies-Tulsa are other games for conference members.

Far West: Southern California sets out to recover from the Alabama beating by opening its Pacific Coast Conference season against Oregon State, which suffered a 13-0 setback from Idaho's Vandals. California, which barely pulled out a 12-7 decision over St. Mary's in the last quarter, meets Washington State. Oregon, at the head of the standing after a 10-2 triumph over Washington State, takes on U. C. L. A. Stanford opens its campaign against a powerful non-Conference rival, Santa Clara, while Washington meets Idaho.

Rocky Mountain: Brigham Young and Denver pry off the lid for the newly-formed "Big Seven" circuit Friday night. Colorado State, 19-0 winner over Colorado Mines, meets Wyoming, which took a 39-0 drubbing from Texas Tech, in the other conference game. Utah and Utah State open against Montana State and the College of Idaho, respectively.

Sporting Around the Hub

Unless today's weather goes into a complete reverse the Boston Shamrocks, after two previous postponements, will meet the Pittsburgh Pirates on the Fenway Park gridiron at 8:30 tonight. Coach George Kenneally announces that his team is in tip-top shape and that Eddie Britt, former Holy Cross flash, is ready for service in the Shamrock's backfield.

Massachusetts table tennis crown went out of the State today as a result of yesterday's final at the Hotel Bradford. Bernard Grimes of New York City, National Interscholasttic titlist, pulled a surprise by downing Sol Schiff, U. S. ranking No. 1 player, 21-16, 21-15, 19-21, 22-20.

Golf club Presidents and their professionals will stage a tournament next Thursday at the Worcester Country Club. A permanent trophy will be presented to the winning club by Erastus B. Badger, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

The amateur-professional golf tournament, originaly scheduled for Merrimac Valley, will be played tomorrow at the Bear Hill Golf Club in Stoneham. The Merrimac course has been declared unplayable.

Still wondering whether or not his Huskies will have any light under which to practice tonight, Coach Jimmy Dunn, this morning, fashioned a defense which he hopes will stop Boston College on Friday night. The Husky coach, his entire staff, and the whole varsity squad watched the Eagles in the opener against Canisius last Saturday.

Harvard's coaches had hoped to have some idea today as to the strength of Brown, the Crimson's opening opponent on Saturday, but due to unfavorable conditions in Connecticut Brown was forced to cancel its game with Connecticut State last Saturday. Thus the Bruins will enter the Stadium still an unknown eleven. Most observers are of the opinion that they will be a dangerous foe for Coach Dick Harlow's eleven.

Harvard should draw a good crowd on Saturday for its opener with the Bruins. There are no other collegiate games scheduled around Boston. Northeastern has moved its game up to Friday night with Boston College and both Tufts and Boston University will be playing away from home.

College Football Scores

East
Army 32, Wichita 0.
Boston College 63, Canisius 12.
Dartmouth 46, Bates 0.
Holy Cross 28, Providence 0.
Lehigh 16, Penn M. I. 13.
Lowell T. S. 20, New Hampshire 0.
Mass. State 12, American I. 6.
Navy 26, W. & M. 0.
Panzer 7, E. Stroudsburg T. 0.
Pittsburgh 19, W. Virginia 0.
R. I. State 14, Maine 6.
Rutgers 20, Marietta 0.
St. Bonaventure 7, Manhattan 6.
Upsala 14 Muhlenberg 13.
Wesleyan 27, Coast Guard 0.
Williams 13, Middlebury 0.

West
Akron 38, Wabash 0.
Arkansas 27, Oklahoma A. & M. 7.
Assumption 6, Adrian 0.
Augustana 13, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Bowling Green 6, Capital 0.
Butler 12, Ball State 6.
Carroll 27, Milwaukee T. 6.
De Paul 38, Ripon 0.
DePauw 13, Franklin 0.
East Ill. T. 6, Central Normal 0.
Illinois N. 7, Elmhurst 6.
Illinois Wes. 19, South Ill. T. 0.
Kalamazoo 28, Illinois C. 0.
Kansas 19, Texas 18.
Kent State 17, Albion 0.
Lawrence 39 Northwestern C. 0.
Manchester 14, Valparaiso 13.
Miami (O.) 51, Alma 0.
Michigan State 34, Wayne 6.
Michigan S. N. 37, Indiana S. T. 0.
Minnesota 15, Washington 0.
Muskingum 12, Otterbein 6.
North Central 34, McKendree 0.
Ohio 6, Illinois 0.
Parsons 0, West Illinois T. 0.
Platteville T. 19, Columbia C. 0.
Purdue 19, Detroit 6.
Purdue (B) 7, Illinois (B) 0.
Rose P. I. 8, Evansville 0.
South Carolina 6, Xavier 0.
So. Methodist 34, North Texas T. 7.
Texas A. & M. 52, Texas A. & I. 0.
Toledo 13, West Liberty T. 0.
Tulsa 20, Oklahoma T. 0.
Toledo 13, West Liberty T. 0.
Vanderbilt 20, Washington 0.

Far West
Alabama 19, Southern California 7.
Brigham Young 19, Arizona S. T. 0.
California 12, St. Mary's 7.
Colorado State 12, Colorado Mines 6.
Idaho 13, Oregon State 0.
Nevada 18, C. of Idaho 0.
Oregon 10, Wash. St. 0.
Portland 26, Pacific 6.
U. C. L. A., 27, Iowa 3.
Whittier 27, Calif. A. 6.

South
Center 13, Mississippi C. 6.
Clemson 13, Tulane 0.
Drexel 6, Randolph-Macon 6.
Duke 18, V. P. I. 0.
Georgia 20, The Citadel 12.
Kentucky 46, Maryville 7.
Miss. State 19, Howard 6.
North Carolina 14, Wake Forest 6.
Presbyterian 9, Oglethorpe 7.
Richmond 19, Maryland 6.
Tennessee 26, Sewanee 3.
Texas Christian 13, Centenary 6.
V. M. I. 12, Virginia 11.

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Treasure Hunt

IF YOU drop a ring, the next move appears obvious. Stoop and pick it up. Nothing could be simpler.

That was what we thought first when it happened. It was at the beach, to be sure. That added a complicating factor, for sand is an elusive substance in which to search. And it was late in the afternoon, just as we were about to depart. But still we felt no reason for uneasiness. If we kept quite still and did not stir the sand, in a moment or two we should put our hands on the missing ring.

So we stood in our tracks, as though we had been petrified, and used our eyes. But all that we could see was the uneven surface of sand, momentarily resting where the last breeze had left it. Not a glint of gold was visible. The ring had disappeared as completely as though it had dropped into opaque water.

* * *

DID YOU EVER gaze fixedly at the surface of a beach for as long as fifteen minutes? Probably not. We never had before. We hope that we never shall again. It is curious how uninteresting a beach becomes. How the eye is tempted to steal a glance at the wide blue horizon and the peaceful expanse of cool green water. How little sticks and tufts of grass loom up that we never notice ordinarily. How strangely monotonous sand can appear.

Against our first judgment, we began to poke about, cautiously, feeling gently to see if the ring might be just below the surface. We tried a little experiment—to assure ourselves that we were approaching the problem in a methodical fashion—by dropping pebbles to see if they buried themselves out of sight in the sand. We had been tempted to use another ring for the test, but we thought better of it. The pebbles showed us quickly enough what had happened. No use to lose a second ring, just to learn how the first had hidden itself.

Dusk was dimming the sky when we abandoned the treasure hunt—temporarily, of course, for we knew that we would return. To help us locate the spot again, we staked out a tiny claim, miner-fashion, not so conspicuously that others might be attracted; but plainly enough, we hoped, for us to identify it. Three twigs placed in the sand, we thought, would be sufficient. For additional safeguard, we traced an initial in the sand, further back from the water, where the dunes began to rise and tall grass swayed a graceful greeting to the sea breeze.

But that night it rained. We had not counted on a change in the weather. Nor had we realized how different the beach would look in the morning light. Was this the exact spot that we had marked? It looked like it. But there were other places from which three twigs protruded. Had we been quite so far down the beach? No ring appeared to answer our questions. The surface of the sand was noncommittal. The water was inviting, and the desire to plunge in was not to be resisted. Perhaps prospectors, when the mood was upon them, turned aside in similar fashion from the problematical quest of gold for the more immediate reward of a brisk swim.

* * *

IT WAS AT least three days later when we began delving in serious fashion. An idea had occurred to us—a plan of operation. A sieve was the thing. That and a shovel. We would sift the sand around the spot where the ring had fallen, and presto! it must appear. Why had we not thought of it before? The beach was little frequented, and we knew that no one else would have found the ring.

It did not take long to equip our archaeological expedition. An ashes sifter was borrowed, and a small coal shovel of the kind that used to be visible in every kitchen until gas and oil began to replace anthracite. The shovel would not be needed to replenish the fire, we were assured, until six o'clock in the evening. So we had the afternoon before us. A basket in which to sift the sand and move it to one side—so that we would know what we had examined—and we were ready.

Perhaps we felt a trifle sheepish as we arrived at the beach with our paraphernalia. Would someone take us for professional beachcombers? Or would it be suspected that we were reverting to a second childhood? We persuaded ourselves that archaeologists may have similar qualms. What, after all, do the natives of distant lands think when strangers begin excavating in the desert? But we had no reason to be disturbed. Our companions at the beach were eminently well bred. They paid not the slightest attention to our antics—if they even noticed what we were doing.

All afternoon we toiled faithfully, digging sand, sifting it, and carrying it away a basketful at a time. It was not so much sport as we had imagined when we were children. Do children really enjoy it, after all? We wondered. We spiced our labors with philosophical reflections. We asked ourselves whether depreciation of the dollar made the price of gold more or less. We canvassed the problem of real wages, and the changing scale of values. We discussed symbols and their significance. But we dug on. Gradually the suspicion began to dawn that we might be exploring the wrong spot. Again we suspended operations.

* * *

HOW WE HAPPENED to locate the right place is difficult to say. We had remembered, of course, the mark we had made in the sand near the dunes; and we had looked for it vaguely, but without much expectation of finding it. The rain, we presumed, had washed it away. Then, just a week after the ring had been lost, we came upon that unmistakable clue, the initial, as clear and sharp as when we had traced it in the sand. It was at least twenty feet from where we had been digging. Eureka! We were hot on the trail once more.

Back we rushed for our excavating tools. In almost no time, we were ready for action. Now, somehow, we felt confident that we were about to be rewarded. In a small measure, we knew how scholars of antiquity must glow with anticipation when, after fruitless efforts, they are about to uncover a buried city.

One basket of sand—with no results. It was merely a preliminary scratching of the surface. A second basketful. Yet we were not discouraged. We knew that we were in the right location this time. The shovel scooped again—and just beneath where it had passed lay the ring. Never had gold gleamed so brightly. "There it is," we cried, voicing the obvious. Great discoveries do not necessarily occasion great utterances.

Yes, the day was distinctly sunnier and more cheerful, though it had seemed bright and pleasant enough before. For it was not just a ring that we had been trying to find. It was a wedding ring. And a wedding ring is something that you do not like to lose.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

By Courtesy of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN BOWL

AMONG the most exquisite ceramics in the world are the dishes and vases from Rhages, Persia. This city was a great pottery center, and the industry was at its height when Rhages was swept by the Mongols in 1221. The ruins have yielded an abundance of superb examples.

This bowl, in the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, is believed to have been made in the twelfth or thirteenth century. It is polychrome, or multicolored. The design consists of figures and decorative motives which have been dispersed evenly over the surface. The central motive is a blue elephant upon which are seated three figures. The bowl is molded from soft white clay and has a deep foliated rim. The glaze is cream white. Outside there is an inscription.

Because of the pictorial character of the painted decorations on Rhages pottery, it is believed that the ceramics were designed by the illuminators of manuscripts; or that the designers exercised some influence upon the calligraphers. In any event, there is a close resemblance between the illustration of books and ceramic ornament during this period.

And So Poetry Was Invented

THERE is nothing either musical or natural in the ordinary construction of language. It is a thing altogether arbitrary and conventional. Neither in the sounds themselves, which are the voluntary signs of certain ideas, nor in their grammatical arrangements in common speech, is there any principle of natural imitation, or correspondence to the individual ideas, or to the tone of feeling with which they are conveyed to others. . . . But poetry makes these odds all even. It is the music of language, answering to the music of the mind, untying, as it were, "the secret soul of harmony." Wherever any object takes such a hold of the mind as to make us dwell upon it, and brood over it, melting the heart in tenderness, or kindling it to a sentiment of enthusiasm;—Wherever a movement of imagination or passion is impressed on the mind, by which it seeks to prolong and repeat the emotion, to bring all other objects into accord with it, and to give the same movement of harmony, sustained and continuous, or gradually varied according to the occasion, to the sounds that express it—this is poetry. . . . It is to supply the inherent defect of harmony in the customary mechanism of language, to make the sound of an echo to the sense, . . . in short, to take the language of the imagination from off the ground, . . . that poetry was invented.—From "Lectures on the English Poets," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

Visiting the D'Israeli Grandparents

HE WAS a cheerful and indulgent man, who had laid out in a London suburb a garden in the Italian manner, served his guests with the finest concoctions of macaroni, and after the meal would take up his mandoline and sing a canzonetta. The trace of a Venetian accent thrusting up through the English murmur gave his language a picturesque charm; when he spoke one could catch glimpses, veiled by the yellow fogs of the City, of the gold of St. Mark's and the motley-painted stakes where the gondolas are moored before rose-coloured palaces. . . .

The eldest son of Isaac D'Israeli, like his grandfather, was named Benjamin. . . . Every Sunday the whole family went on foot to visit the D'Israeli grandparents, an interminable and wearisome walk, at the end of which would be found the sour old grandmother, who pinched the children's cheeks, passed acid judgments on their manners, and never offered them a cake. But to make up for that there was the grandfather, who gave them a piece of money, played the mandoline to them, and told them about Italy. Little Ben adored these stories. He liked to imagine that city where the houses were a lacework of stone and the roofs were covered with gold. Grandpapa said that the family had lived for a long time in Italy; and further back, in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, they had had their home in Spain. With Italy was blended the memory of the Turks, with Spain that of the Moors. When Ben thought of his grandpapa's mandoline and macaroni, he also conjured up turbans, vests embroidered with gay colours, lands of luxury and sunshine. Sometimes he lay down beneath a tree in that Italianate garden, and dreamed. He fashioned strange and brilliant scenes, and against their background he would meet beings of perfect beauty, a young English knight whom he rescued . . . , a princess to whom he vowed himself. They were all three lost in a forest; night was falling, and his companions were afraid. Then Ben took command, for it was always he who directed, always he who was victorious, in this dreaming of his.—From "Disraeli," by ANDRE MAUROIS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A Census of Paris Statues

THE long-threatened round-up of the statues of Paris seems about to commence. A census of them was recently taken. It went into the thousands, and could these stone people come alive, as in one of the Sinbad stories of the *Arabian Nights*, they would certainly be enough to populate a good-sized old-world city—which reminds one that Kemal Pasha has just decreed that every town and village in Turkey must provide itself with a statue of his august self! That will mean about 41,000 more bad statues in existence, but it will also mean that Turkish sculptors will not starve for some time. . . .

In judging the Paris statues, it must be borne in mind that the vast majority of them were not primarily meant as works of art, but as memorials of men whom Paris has desired to honour and keep in remembrance. As with the names of streets, they are an expression of that grateful attitude toward men of genius, or men who have in any field of human endeavor achieved something exceptional for the common good, which finds utterance in letters of gold on the dome of the Panthéon—"Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante."—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Scrapbook." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 3 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont-Blanc.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Follow the Sun

NO SUMMER is too short for birds that make
The long flight southward when the maples turn
And sunsets smolder. Such departures break
No covenant with any faith we learn
From frosty nights and fields the scythe has mown.
We need no somber ritual to accept
These valedictions we have always known
Since fires were kindled and a hearthstone swept.

Follow the sun! Go swiftly, and godspeed!
Those green savannahs where the warm rains fall
Are of that earth which holds the chilly seed.
Sky will not ever build so thick a wall
Around us that we cannot find a chink
Wide as a wing when apple boughs are pink!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

העפליכקייט

אז איבערצייגונג מון דעם אויבצן נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

„העפליכקייט הים אונז אפ מון געזאהרן.“ אזוי לעזם זיך דאס ערקלערונג-ציכען, וואס מען זעהם בעת מען מאהרם דורך פילע מון אונזערע חויפם לאנד-שפראסען, און דיזעם ציכען איז מאקע א יזהר גוטעם כוסטער מאר אונזער לעבענס-פיהרונג געהעגדיג דורך די לאנד-שפראסע מון לעבען. פילע אונגלוק, און אפילו קעראפער-ליכע קראנקהייטען, קעגנען נאכגעפארשם ווערען צו די לויבסזיכונג, און בעלעסטיגענדיגע זאכען, וועלכע מיר מחוען אויף, און וועלכע מיר האבען געקענם זעהר לייכם אויסמיידען און אויסכעסערען; וועג אונזער אויסקוק אויפין לעבען וואלם נים גוטעם אזוי אייגע-נוציג, דערביכער מעג עם אויך בעזאגם ווערען אז העפליכקייט בעשעפם גלוק און צופרידענהייט.

אונאיגענצייגונג ליבע מעג אמת בעטראכם ווערען אלם דאס באזים מון וואהרער העפליכקייט. וואר צווי-שען אונז האם נים צייטענווייז געשפירם דעם אוים-גהויבענעם בעפיהל פון פרייד, צופרידענהייט, און בעווואוסטזיינגען וואוילזיין, בעת מיר האבען בעגע-טען דיזען בעפיהל דורך העפליכע בעשעפטליכע און בעזעלשאפטליכע האנדלונגען מים אונזערע חברים און בעלעזיגע פערקערהם. האבען מיר נים, דאס חויסם דער גרעסטער חלק זון אונז, בעשפירם אן אונבעשפי-טען אורוהיגקייט, און מאקע א מיסעען בעפיהל פון אונגלוקליכקייט, ווען מיר האבען דורכגעלעבם צייטען פון אויבענשטליכע אויפגעגעזיכקייט און אזעגענוצליכקייט דעריבער איז עס נים נאהיג צו מראכמען, אז וועז דיזע צייטען זאלען וועדען גע-וועהנהייטען, וועלכע זיי פראדוצירען, לויט מענשלי-כען גלויבען, א קראנקהאפטיגען צושמאנד?

„וועז דאס שפעדליכע בעמיהם וואלם בעווואוסם ווי אזוי בעסער צו זיין, וואלם עס בעסער בעווועז,“ שרייבם מערי בייקער עדדי אין דעם קריסטשען סיענס בוך, „וויינענשאפם און בעזונד נים א שליסעל צו די “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures” by Mary Baker Eddy. (p. 186); הויליגע שריפטען“ און אויפין זיים 4 פון דעם זעלבען בוך שרייבם זי וויישער, „וואס מיר דארפען האבען מעהר פון אלעם איז אן עננשער צו אונזער בעבעם אז גאם זאל בעשפאפען אין אונז א ברעעגדיגען פערלאנג צו וואס מען איז דער גאנצער, כדי מיר זאלען קענען אויס-דריקען מעהר בעדולה, ענייוות, ליבע און מצות.“ אזא תשלה בעשאפם דעם גוטען ווילען צו מענשען, ווען דאס קומם פרוים, ייזוים, האם בעשעהלם, וועל-בער האם אננעווענדן דורך לעהרע און ביישפיל, אז דער מענש איז פעראייניגם מים דעם פאטער, (גאם), וואו נאר גוטעם קען עקזיסטירען.

די ווערדע פון קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע ווינסענשאפם) איז אזוי גרויס, אזוי זיי קען נים אפנעשאצם ווערען בא די יעניגע פעראונגלוקטע מענשען, וועלבע האבען אויסגעפונען אז דיזע ווינסענשאפם איז דער אלטערייסטענדער, ווען די ביבעל האם פערשפראכען, וועלבע בעפעהם אוים דעם מענשליכען קאפף און שברייוס, און פילע אן דעם מענשען בעווואוסטזיין אזוי פול מים גאמם אונבעדליכע ליבע, אז דיזע ליבע מוז אליינס איבערפלוסיגן צו אלעמען מים ווען זיי קומם צוזוף. דער קריסטשען סוינענסים ווייסם, אז גאם איז דאס איין און אייניציג עמיהם, דער שוידע אדער בעשעפער פון אלען ווען איז גוט און אמת; אז די וועלם ווען עד האם בעשאפען איז שוין גוט און פאל-קאמען, און אז דיזע וועלם איז די אייניציג ווען גוט און פאל-וען זיין, ווייל קיין זאך קען נים עקזיסטירען ווען איז אפנעזונדערט פון דעם אונעדליכען עמיהם. ער ווייסם אויך אז, לויט ביבליישער אויסדרוקם, איז דער מענש בעמאכם נעווארען אין גאמם בעשטאלם און גלייכנים. אזוי ווי א מאטעמאטיקער עגטוואקם זיך אנצונהמען די אויגעשייגליכע גרייזען בעת ער פיהרם דורך א פראבלעמע, אזוי עגטוואקם זיך אויך דער קריסטשען סוינענסים אנצונהמען די אונגליכ-ליכע און פאלשע מענות וועגען דער מענשהיים. דורך דער קריסטשען סיענס לעהרע בעפיהם ער אוים אז ער מאר נים פערדאמען קיין מענשען, אז אנשטאם דאדף ער האבען מיטליידיג מים די יעניגע וועלבע האבען בעגאנגען פעהלער. ער ווייסם אויך, אז קיין פעהלער קען אויהם נים אבריהרען און שפערען אזוי לאנג ווי ער נעהמם דעם שאדען אז אלע פעהלער זייענ אונ-ווירקליך. קריסטוס יעזוס האם צום ערשטען מאל מים-טוירם און ארויסגעוואהרשען דעם פעהלער אדער אירטהום אויידער ער האם אויסגעהיילם דעם מענשען, און ער האם אויסר בעהאלטען אין גדאנסק דעם פאקם, אז דער מענש וועלבער איז בעקומען צו אויהם נעהיילם צו וועהרען, איז דאס קיינד פון גאם, און אז ער איז דערביבער פאלקאם בעקומם.

עס איז נים דער אוסשמאנד, נאר דער וועג ווי מיר נעהמען אויהם אף, ווען רעציעם זיך. מים אויי-גיגע מענשען קען די זעלבע אומשטענדע ארויס-רופען בעלקאטער אדער שפערען און אונהעפליכקייט, אבער אלע פאלשע אומשטענדע פערשווינדען און בליבען מאכמלאז ווען זיי קומען צוזוף מים דעם גייסטיגען פערשפאנד, ווילבער איז איסער ליב-ליך. צווי קינדער האבען זיך בעשפילם ווען אויגער פון זיי איז בעווארען זעהר אין בעם. זיין בעזיכם איז בעווארען שפארק רוים און קריבעריש, און מים א הויבען קול האם ער אננעפאנגען צו זידלען זיין שוועל-חבריש. ווען ער האם שוין מעהר נים בעאכם קיין שפארקע ווערשער מים ווילבער אויהר צו בליידי-ליך. צווי קינדער האבען זיך בעשפילם ווען אויגער פון זיי איז בעווארען זעהר אין בעם. זיין בעזיכם איז בעווארען שפארק רוים און קריבעריש, און מים א הויבען קול האם ער אננעפאנגען צו זידלען זיין שוועל-חבריש. ווען ער האם שוין מעהר נים בעאכם קיין שפארקע ווערשער מים ווילבער אויהר צו בליידי-ליך. צווי קינדער האבען זיך בעשפילם ווען אויגער פון זיי איז בעווארען זעהר אין בעם. זיין בעזיכם איז בעווארען שפארק רוים און קריבעריש, און מים א הויבען קול האם ער אננעפאנגען צו זידלען זיין שוועל-חבריש. ווען ער האם שוין מעהר נים בעאכם קיין שפארקע ווערשער מים ווילבער אויהר צו בליידי-ליך. צווי קינדער האבען זיך בעשפילם ווען אויגער פון זיי איז בעווארען זעהר אין בעם. זיין בעזיכם איז בעווארען שפארק רוים און קריבעריש, און מים א הויבען קול האם ער אננעפאנגען צו זידלען זיין שוועל-חבריש. ווען ער האם שוין מעהר נים בעאכם קיין שפארקע ווערשער מים ווילבער אויהר צו בליידי-ליך.

Courtesy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"COURTESY makes for safety" is a traffic sign along many of our principal highways, and a very good motto it is for behavior along the highway of life. Much unhappiness, even physical illnesses, can be traced to the thoughtless, annoying acts which could easily be corrected by a less selfish outlook. So it may also be said that courtesy makes for happiness.

Unselfed love may well be considered the basis of true courtesy. Who among us has not at times experienced the uplifted sense of joy, contentment, and conscious well-being afforded by courteous business and social contacts with our fellow men? Conversely, have not most of us felt vague disquietude, even downright unhappiness, following occasions where selfishness and discourtesy were evidenced? Is it not logical that, should these disquieting occasions become habitual, they might establish, in human belief, a diseased condition?

"If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 186); and again on page 4 of the same book she states, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." Such a prayer generates that good will toward men advocated by the master Christian, who taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, wherein only good can find expression.

Christian Science has been proved of inestimable value to many harassed ones who have found it to be that Comforter of Biblical promise, which meliorates human strife, and fills consciousness so full of God's boundless love that it must necessarily overflow toward all with whom the individual comes in contact. The Christian Scientist knows that God is the one infinite Mind, the source or creator of all that is good and true; that His creation is already good and perfect, and that this creation is the only creation there can be, for nothing can come into being apart from infinite Mind. He knows that, according to Scriptural authority, man is made in God's image and likeness. Just as a mathematician rejects evident mistakes in the solution of a problem, so does the Christian Scientist reject unlovely suggestions about mankind. He learns not to have condemnation, but rather compassion, for those who make mistakes. He knows he cannot be disturbed by error unless he believes it to be real. Christ Jesus healed by rebuking and casting out error, and he unfailingly saw the real man as the child of God.

It is not the circumstance, but our reaction to it, which affects us and calls forth our response. With different persons the same incident may provoke amusement or bitter resentment and discourtesy, but a false sense about any situation is impotent in the presence of spiritual understanding, which is always loving. Two children were playing when one became very angry. Red-faced and belligerent, he loudly berated his little playmate. Having exhausted his vocabulary of strong words, he concluded, "Now you go right straight home and don't you ever come to my house again!" The little girl stood a moment bewildered by the sudden onslaught, but presently, with perfect poise, she replied, "I shall come to your house again—when you want me to." And she turned and walked quietly away. It was a lesson to watch the expression of that little boy. The outstretched arm of scorn fell to his side. Surprise, consternation, remorse, repentance, humility in turn registered their healing touch. Before the little girl had reached her home, a short distance away, he called to her, and they at once resumed their play.

This was an example of true courtesy, for the little girl cherished no resentment, nor did she even evidence remembrance of the error. Did not Jesus say (Mark 10:15), "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein"? This admonition is as pertinent to the disciple of today as it was in that age, and Peter's command to the early Christians (I Peter 3:8, 9) to "be courteous" was allied with the wish that they be "all of one mind, . . . not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrariwise blessing." Universal Love is the one Mind which ensures this blessing. Loving, unselfish thought, constantly operating in ever-increasing volume, will do much to rule out the greed, rivalry, hatred, and fear which set nations at war; and in the close relations of everyday life there is ample opportunity for each one to do his part in this great work.

Mrs. Eddy's beautiful poem "Love" (Poems, p. 6) is a gracious presentation of that love which is expressed in true courtesy. Herein she says,

"Seek holy thoughts and heavenly strain,
That make men one in love remain."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

Flight Over Persia

FOR the return journey I decided to make a detour, in order to visit the majestic heights of the Demavend, before returning to Teheran, whence I was to go to Bagdad by car.

This flight across the premier mountain in Persia, the ice-crowned Demavend, which towers to a height of 18,600 feet, was the culminating achievement of my Persian flight, and is indelibly impressed on my memory, as I was the first to fly over it. . . .

I soared over dilapidated royal palaces, above a sea of cupolas, towers, and walls, and in a few minutes was over green cornfields and scattered villages. These gave way to immeasurable stretches of desert and beyond, in the north, the outline of a mountain range gradually rose into view.

At 8.40 the highest peak of this range lay beneath me. To the north the reddish brown, horizontally stratified walls of rock stood sheer above the weather-worn rock belt of the great Salt Desert. . . . I then followed the caravan route which leads to Qum, in order to pay a visit to that celebrated place of pilgrimage, with its golden mosque, sacred to the Shia sect of Mohammedans. Flying not more than thirty feet above the track, we easily overtook one caravan after another. . . .

Far away in the west three snow-capped chains, more than 14,000 feet high, rose above the sea of peaks and clouds. Over these I had flown four weeks previously to the Caspian Sea. Once more I drew round in a curve, and feasted my eyes for the last time on the beauties of the Persian highlands.—WALTER MITTELHOLZER, in "Flying Adventures." (London: Blackie.)

Dirt Farmer

HE FINDS beauty among these simple things;
The path a plow makes in the rich, red loam,
Gay sun-gold in ripe wheat—a plover's wings—
A cow-bell, tinkling as the herd comes home.

He treads the soil, with earth-love in his heart;
Watches the young crops spring from fertile ground.
Loves the warm rain that makes the peach buds start.
Land—and a man—in close communion bound!

—ARDEN ANTONY, in *Kaleidograph*

Autumn Hillside

THE field of grass turns brown
Under the invisible hands of the wind
And the disappearing handprints
Of the morning frost.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938

City Managers in Boston Hear Eight-Point Credo

An eight-point "credo" for city managers, based upon the preservation of democracy and the provision of expert administration of public affairs, was offered before some 150 members of the International City Managers' Association by its President, E. L. Mosley, at the Hotel Statler, today.

Mr. Mosley, who is City Manager of Colorado Springs, Colo., delivered the keynote address as the Association opened its twenty-fifth annual conference. Charles J. Fox, City Auditor of Boston, was guest of honor at today's luncheon.

Mr. Mosley summarized the basic beliefs "that we hold in common" as follows:

1. "We believe in the future of the city as a social institution. In holding to this belief we are not blind to the . . . problems of traffic congestion, sanitation, tax delinquency, substandard housing, and other by-products of the lack of planning, the manipulation of urban land values for speculative purposes, and the disregard for human values that have made so many aspects of our cities a disgrace to civilization. . . . But despite the many evils of our urban civilization and the serious obstacles to their correction, we do have faith that our cities can and will be made better places in which to live. . . . What we need, therefore, is not a return to the 'good old days' of simple rural life, but to press forward toward the 'good new days' when we will learn to distill the good from the bad in city life. . . .

Democracy Indorsed

2. "We believe in the democratic form of government . . . We know that the people are not always right, but we prefer their errors to those of a dictator . . . benevolent or otherwise . . . We believe in maintaining democracy not because it is perfect but because its human values outweigh its operating deficiencies.

3. "We believe in local government as the foundation of a democracy. . . . If the people cannot or will not manage their local affairs, there is little hope that the democratic process will succeed on a larger scale. . . . In declaring our faith in local government we make it clear that our belief does not embrace a provincial opposition to all centralizing trends. Much of the talk that purports to be in defense of local government and of 'home rule' is merely protest of reactionaries against inevitable developments. . . .

4. "We believe that increased attention to administration is essential if democracy is to survive the strains currently being placed upon it. . . . By improved organization, by a higher calibre of personnel, by a reduction in the number of elective offices, and by a number of other familiar devices, the business end of local government can be equipped to meet the complicated tasks which it must perform in this present day. . . .

One Administrator

5. "We believe in a system of local government that places at the head of its administrative machinery a single chief administrator . . . There are those who will always raise the cry of 'Dictator' or 'Tyrant' whenever power is concentrated in the hands of a single man. What they fail, or refuse, to recognize is that power is only dangerous when it cannot be controlled and that responsibility, as well as power, is enhanced by concentration. There is no power so difficult to control as that which is diffused and obscured. Furthermore, the history of machine politics in American cities has taught us the painful lesson that power which is not concentrated legally will be concentrated extralegally . . . and in the latter case there is no compensating allocation of responsibility . . .

6. "We believe that competent administration can be achieved only by the development of careers in the public service . . . Professionalization . . . adds to legislative and judicial controls, which have so often proved ineffective, the pressure of professional standards and opinions . . .

7. "We believe that the joint efforts of local officials throughout the country are essential to the development and maintenance of successful local government.

8. "Finally, we believe that city managers as a profession are in a unique position to lead in this movement toward more competent and more truly democratic local government. . . . This is the type of leadership for which we are qualified and to which we aspire. And if that leadership is ever wrested from us it will be only because some other group has excelled our loyalty to the public service and our efforts to make democratic local government a successful institution."

The managers went on a conducted tour of historic Boston this afternoon and will hold an "off-the-record" session this evening. The conference continues through Thursday.

Hopkins Meets New England Executives

By a Staff Photographer

Governors Meet WPA Administrators in Boston to Present Needs of Their States

Left to right: Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut; Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont; Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts; Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator; Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Rhode Island; Gov. Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire.

New England Needs Viewed by Hopkins; Technicians Called

(Continued from Page 1)

picture in his State and then gave his recommendations.

Governor Hurley was first. He said that no estimate could be made of the total number of men needed to repair it, nor of the amount of money needed. But he recommended that a blanket project be set up to meet the emergency and that the full resources of the WPA be operated under the blanket project until the emergency is past. He proposed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation suspend its rules and make disaster loans to home owners.

Governor Aiken spoke next. He described highways damaged, bridges out, crops damaged and three years' cutting of timber blown down in a single evening. He placed total loss somewhere between $6,000,000 and $10,000,000, and referred particularly to the need for repairs to certain structures before they are further damaged by the snows and cold of winter.

Those who had expected Governor Aiken to score the Federal Administration for failing to approve the interstate flood control compacts, as he did in a message sent the Governors' Conference in Oklahoma City today, were disappointed. Apparently he decided that Mr. Hopkins represented a different wing of the Administration than the Congressional leaders who blocked approval, reputedly with White House urging.

Murphy Proposals

Governor Murphy, known as a successful businessman, came through with the concrete suggestion for loans with which to buy the portable sawmills. He placed New Hampshire hurricane loss at $25,000,000, including $15,000,000 timber loss.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut said the survey of his State had not yet been completed. Damage to State property alone is upwards of $15,000,000, he said. He agreed in general with the proposals of Governor Hurley.

Governor Quinn described the loss of homes along the Rhode Island shore, saying that in many cases even the lot of land had been washed into the sea with the house. It was then that he urged 50 per cent grants to those faced with rebuilding.

Maine Apple Loss

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine said his State did not experience as heavy loss as other New England States, but two-thirds of the apple crop had been lost and that more than 35,000,000 feet of timber had been blown down.

Mr. Hopkins said he would continue individual conferences with Mayors and other officials of New England communities late today.

Your Money

Administrator Hopkins promised that the WPA intends "to exercise every power given to us by Congress . . . and we intend to give as liberal interpretation to those powers as is possible."

Furthermore Mr. Hopkins said the WPA intended to put as many men to work in the disaster areas as are needed.

The WPA Chief emphatically stated local officials "need not ask the Federal Government. All the funds I have to administer are yours. . . . I feel Congress has appropriated some of your money for the purpose of meeting problems of a great disaster. It is your money in every sense of the word."

By airplane, train, boat, and truck, the Boston Edison Electric Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are pouring technicians, engineers, linesmen, and extra crew hands into local communities in an effort to restore telephone and power services to stricken areas in as short a time as possible, it was reported today while railroads report constant improvement in the train service.

Although no definite decision has been reached as to when the isolated consumers and communities will be completely restored to normal service, the Edison Company announced today that 40 co-ordinators of the Edison system were being called in to headquarters tonight in an effort to assure consumers of the exact time required to connect the power lines.

More than 200 trained line workers with 25 fully equipped line trucks have been brought by the Edison Company from cities 200 to 500 miles away to assist in the Greater Boston restoration of power lines. Meanwhile, the Telephone Company has reached as far as Cleveland, Buffalo, and Philadelphia for skilled workers who have swelled the local telephone pay rolls by 6,000 employees.

Phones Restored

Of the 203,000 consumers who lost their telephone service as a result of last week's gale and floods, more than 20,000 have been restored, it was reported. And by tomorrow night, it is expected that the 40 communities isolated from the rest of the world, will all have regained their outside connections.

Efforts are being made at this time to provide only temporary equipment, pending permanent installations later without any interruption of service.

Activities around Greater Boston to return electric current to consumers assumed enlarged proportions today with the arrival of dozens of truckloads of trained linesmen from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Forty men and six trucks were assigned to the Newton-Brookline district. The same number went to Winchester, Woburn, and Arlington.

The Public Service Company of New Jersey sent six trucks and 30 men who were immediately assigned to the towns of Canton, Sharon, Walpole, Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk, and Bellingham.

From Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., came five trucks and 60 men who began operations at once in Framingham and Natick.

The pay rolls of the Edison Company have risen from more than 1,000 linesmen to approximately 1,300. This means a crop of 200 crews of six men each, functioning under the Greater Boston area.

Railroad officials in Boston today promised to do everything possible in their suburban services to provide enough equipment to prevent the crowding of trains caused by passenger confusion over the difference in time, changeover of schedules and the inability of many of the commuting public to obtain correct information by telephone or radio.

Special Trains

The Boston and Maine Railroad, starting tonight and continuing during the week while daylight time is still in force, added six extra commuter trains to its regular suburban schedules in order to carry out its policy of "a seat for every passenger." These trains were a 4:17 p. m. outbound for Malden, Melrose, Wakefield, and Reading; a 4:15 p. m. for Lynn, Swampscott, and Salem; and a 4:13 p. m. for West Medford, Winchester, Woburn, and Wilmington.

Inbound, effective tomorrow, a 6:39 a. m. will depart from Salem, for Swampscott and Lynn, to arrive in the North Station at 7:08 a. m.; a 6:45 a. m. from Reading, Wakefield, Melrose, and Malden, to arrive at 7:15 a. m.; a 6:50 a. m. from Wilmington for Woburn, Winchester, and Medford, to arrive at 7:19 a. m.; and an additional stop on a train at Melrose Highlands so that service will be furnished from there at 7:17 a. m. for the rest of the week, with arrival in Boston at 7:29 a. m. All times given will be one hour later on a watch set on daylight saving time.

The New Haven road today held a meeting at which the company agreed to add extra cars and even trains to handle passengers confused by time schedules.

The Boston and Albany expected to have adequate equipment for suburban schedules.

On through services, the railroads began to show hourly improvement. The Boston and Maine is now running a limited service from Boston to Concord, N. H., where connections by bus are available to all points in New Hampshire and Vermont ordinarily covered by the rails. The

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Gavelling Leads Campaign Issues In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26—Gavelling!

This unpopular method of "railroading" important legislative matters through the Senate during control of the House and other executive offices by the Democrats, is to be the major issue of the political campaign which will get under way with full steam here after the State and Congressional conventions of both parties next week.

The Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin is attempting to learn the sentiment of the members of the General Assembly on the use of the gavel by the Lieutenant Governor to pass measures sought by the Administration when the GOP had the majority in the Upper House.

The refusal of Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan to use the gavel as extensively as Gov. Robert E. Quinn when he presided over the Senate two years previous may cause him to lose the nomination at the convention.

Among the laws and appointments which the Democratic Administration is charged with obtaining by the illegal use of the gavel are:

The act creating a divisional setup for State departments; appointment of judges by the Governor; changes in election laws; retirement of Superior Court judges; appointment of Edward J. Kelly as Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police.

The Journal survey so far shows 19 Democrats and one Independent prepared to prevent gravelling.

Among those active in the gavelling programs of former years and now opposed is Dennis J. Roberts, Democratic leader of the State Senate. State Senator William H. Vanderbilt, who will most likely be the Republican candidate for Governor, also opposes the practice.

When the position of the Democratic Senate members and the Independent was called to the attention of Governor Quinn he said:

"I have no comment to make on the attitude of these men; after all, it's performance and not promises that count.

Aiken Sees Eventual Disaster To States in Federal Grants

Terming opposition of the Federal Administration to the New England States' flood control compact a "distinct tragedy," Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont today characterized surrender of states' rights to the Central Government as "the primrose path."

In a statement prepared for the Governors' Conference now meeting in Oklahoma City, Okla., the Green Mountain Yankee who came into national notice last February when he told the GOP Old Guard that Lincoln would have been ashamed of them, urged interstate compacts as the most logical and democratic way in which to progress in regional and national development.

Governor Aiken originally planned to deliver his message to the Governors in person, but the hurricane and floods in New England last week forced him to be in Boston today for a relief conference.

Further co-operation is made necessary, Governor Aiken said, because of the changing times.

Having gone through the industrial age, we are now in the early phase of the humanitarian age, the Governor stated.

Submerging of the Individual

"Great emphasis," he said, "is laid on the obligations of society and government to the individual. After a preoccupation with machinery and production, it is laudable for society to turn its attention to the welfare of men and women.

"But in our concern for what the whole can do for its parts, there is a strong tendency to overlook the role and the obligation that individuals have toward society.

"People are coming to depend," the Governor emphasized, "on their governments for everything from their daily bread to their daily thoughts. . . ."

"This same condition," Governor Aiken continued, "has arisen in recent years in the relations between the State and Federal Governments. We have recognized many fields in which the Federal or Central government can well serve the States. The very nature of our country demands co-ordination of governmental and economic policies.

"But in our enthusiasm," Governor Aiken warned, "for dumping our problems in the lap of Uncle Sam, we must not overlook the fields in which the States, acting singly or in groups, can serve themselves, their people and the whole country.

"By our own indifference and ignorance we are hastening the advent of completely centralized governmental system in the United States."

What the Loss Means

A little later in his message, Governor Aiken pointed out what this surrender of states' rights means.

"When we receive a subsidy," he said, "we must repay it twofold. We first must repay the money we have received, and generally some more in the bargain when we settle the bill and ultimately repay the subsidy in taxes.

"A second repayment is also required. This second payment takes the form of a surrender by the local governments to the superior government which grants the subsidy. This payment is in the form of larger and larger amounts of control over local affairs.

"This may result in greater efficiency or better service, but it also works strongly to destroy the responsibility of the people of these communities for their government, and thus breaks down good citizenship in our republic."

In advocating that major projects, including flood control dams, be undertaken by interstate compacts, Governor Aiken said that the logical assistance the Federal Government might give would be leadership through research and technical assistance.

Evidently thrusting at the failure of the Federal Administration to approve the compact on flood control entered into by Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, Governor Aiken said:

"It seems to me that if and when the states immediately concerned have agreed among themselves on how they desire to manage an affair and willingly conform to state and national laws, that the Congress should not withhold consent.

"This should not be withheld either to provide absolutely uniform conditions everywhere in the country, or because of temporary disagreement as to what the national policy with respect to some matters incidental to the compact might be in the future."

Approval Is Given PWA Projects In N. E. and New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Regional Office of the PWA announces approval of the following projects:

Pittsfield, Mass.—For the construction of additions to an existing garage, grant $9,891 (estimated cost, $21,979); for the relocation of Holmes Road and the erection thereon of a three-span concrete and steel bridge, grant $38,137 (estimated cost $84,849);

Lanesborough, Mass.—For the drilling of 10 water wells and the construction of a pumping station, grant $13,727 (estimated cost $30,505);

Walpole, Mass.—For the widening of Common Street Bridge, the widening and repaving of Clapp Street in Walpole and the repaving of Pleasant Street and part of Walcott Avenue in East Walpole, grant $20,250 (estimated cost $45,000);

Marion, Mass.—Extension of the wharf, grant $8,464 (estimated cost $18,808);

Nantucket, Mass.—Construction of two-story brick addition to the high school, grant $38,250 (estimated cost $85,000);

Lawrence, Mass.—For the construction of nine highway bridges, grant $161,325 (estimated cost $358,500);

Lincoln, Maine—Construction of a waterworks system, grant $118,856 (estimated cost $315,505);

Rhinebeck, N. Y.—For the construction and equipment of a one-story and basement semi-fireproof town hall and the site, $28,350 (estimated cost $63,000).

Another Chief Justice?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.,—Believe it or not, John Marshall qualified to practice law in one of Richmond's city courts yesterday. Mr. Marshall took an oath as attorney-at-law before Judge Willis D. Miller, of the Law and Equity Court.

U. S. Strikes Drop From 1937 Figures

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department said Sept. 26 there were 1,353 strikes in the first seven months of this year compared to 3,217 in the same period of 1938.

Only 390,891 workers were involved in this year's strikes, it said, whereas the 1937 strikes involved 1,470,507. The steel strike was during the 1937 period covered by the report.

The Department said its conciliators prevented 339 strikes in the fiscal year ending June 30, making an estimated savings of $12,000,000.

Association Reports Grade Toll Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Fatalities resulting from highway-railroad grade crossing accidents in the first six months of this year totaled 696, a decrease of 162, compared with the corresponding period last year, the Safety Section of the Association of American Railroads announced here.

In the first six months of this year, 1,962 persons were injured in such accidents, compared with 2,496 in the corresponding period in 1937.

How to Prepare Storm Data For Income Tax Deductions

Taxpayers whose property was damaged by the recent hurricane are entitled to deduct such losses on their federal income tax returns for 1938, according to the law firm of Hale and Dorr, 60 State Street, Boston.

While such losses are not deductible until the 1938 return is prepared next January, it is important that those who intend to claim them should at once gather the data necessary to support such claims, it is stated. The report continues:

"The most common loss is from destruction or injury to trees. A number of taxpayers suffered somewhat similar losses in the severe ice storm of 1921 and those who properly prepared and presented their claims had them allowed. The suggestions made in this memorandum are based on the law as set forth in the court decisions which approved those claims.

"If the injury to trees has been such as to make the value of the whole piece of real estate less after the storm than it was before, there is a deductible tax loss. The measure of the loss to be deducted is the difference in the market value of the real estate before and after the hurricane. This is usually best established by examination by a competent real estate man familiar with the property who should give a statement of his opinion as to its value before and after the hurricane. If, for example, he says the value of the place before the storm was $20,000 and that due to the destruction and injury of trees its value is $18,000 after the storm, the owner's deductible income tax loss is $2,000. Photographs of the premises made as soon as possible after the hurricane showing its condition would be helpful. A record should be kept of the expense of cleaning up after the storm (including the cost of time your regular employees spent on it) and any repairs made by tree men. If the claim is a substantial one, it is advisable to consult counsel in its preparation.

"Damage to trees has been the most common type of loss in this storm, but other losses are also deductible, such as damage to chimneys and roofs, or in the case of properties near the water, to boats and to grounds and buildings due to floods or high water.

"As stated, if an income tax claim is to be made it is most important to assemble at once the data necessary to support it while the effects of the storm are most evident.

The above applies to the federal tax only. Under the Massachusetts income tax law a hurricane loss can be allowed only as a business deduction. That is, the loss must be one which is associated with a business conducted by the tax payer.

What Time Is It? Few Know As Clocks Jump To-and-Fro

Time moved across New England today at a hop, skip, and a jump. The hours abandoned their customary manner of progress—marching, fleeting, meandering, dragging, and enen mooching—played hooky on Greenwich and the Washington Naval Observatory and went on a semi-official junket.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island vacillated between standard and daylight saving time. Vermont and New Hampshire were on standard, making them an hour behind. Maine struck an uncomfortable position on the fence.

Time was asked to stand still, indirectly, by Gov. Charles F. Hurley on Saturday night, when all Bay State clocks were scheduled to move back one hour. The Governor asked Massachusetts citizens to extend daylight saving for another week to facilitate work in hurricane-affected areas. Some other states quickly followed Massachusetts' lead. Unfortunately, the alignment was not complete.

According to the Associated Press, railroads, radio stations, air lines, and a few towns said they would navigate on standard. Churches, schools, retail stores, public utilities, and most police departments agreed to follow the daylight schedule another week.

Thus, in a given household, it was possible for mother to look at the daylight hour on the kitchen clock, correct it to standard by a radio signal, send dad hustling for his train on standard and Junior bustling to school on daylight.

If dad had to catch a daylight-operated streetcar in order to reach his standard-operated train, well—there was something else.

In Greater Boston churches there was some confusion which was modified when clergymen offered extra services, this being necessary particularly in churches where radiocasts were made.

Confusion outside Boston had a case in point in Leominster, Mass., where Fire Chief Ernest P. Johnson threw up his hands and ordered the "noon" whistle blown twice—letting townspeople take their pick.

Bay State NYA Earnings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The average monthly earnings of youths employed on work projects by the National Youth Administration was $20.58 in Massachusetts in May, 1937, the highest in the country, the NYA said yesterday. During that month, a report of the Advisory Committee on Education showed, 4,038 youth were obtaining partial education and work experience. Their average hourly wage was 50 cents, the highest for the country with the exception of New York City.

Rhode Island Caucus Reforms Urged as Result of Disorders

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26—Disorders and charges of machine politics at several party caucuses last week again raised the question of revising Rhode Island's system of caucus elections.

For years agitation has been pressed to abandon the caucus plan and substitute a primary election system. Opponents of the caucus call it antiquated and believe it aids political machines.

At the last session of the Legislature bills to set up a primary system were shelved, but several steps were taken to improve the existing caucus arrangement. One was to authorize use of voting machines at caucuses as well as at regular elections.

In Central Falls and in Woonsocket, on Monday and Tuesday, Republican caucuses resulted in disputes as factional disagreements within the party were carried to the caucus floor. Chief issue was over the right of certain persons to serve as caucus officials. In Woonsocket the dispute was settled only after police had restored order and a set of caucus officials was elected from the floor.

The Providence Journal, a Republican newspaper, editorially placed the blame for the caucus disorders on the Legislature and criticized the latest caucus reform bill.

The Journal editorial says, "the responsibility for the outbreak of 'thug government' rests on the General Assembly which this year passed a caucus act that fails to prevent such occurrences."

Rhode Island's election system was criticized indirectly by William H. Vanderbilt, Republican candidate for Governor, in his address at the GOP rally Sunday.

"There is a definite feeling among the voters of the State," Mr. Vanderbilt said, "that those now in control of the Democratic Party intend to steal the coming election."

The Republican candidate proposed that representatives of a citizens' nonpartisan committee be authorized to inspect every voting machine before and after the elections.

This suggestion was turned down by Louis W. Cappelli, Secretary of State, who pointed out that the election law provides that the Secretary

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday fair early, followed by increasing cloudiness and warmer during the day, showers are probable Tuesday night; gentle to moderate southerly winds, increasing Tuesday.

Massachusetts Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably showers Tuesday night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably showers Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest wind, becoming fresh Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook For the Period September 26, to October 1, 1938, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except a period of showers about the middle of the week; temperatures normal or slightly below at the beginning of the week followed by warmer weather, and cooler by Thursday; temperatures for the week will likely average several degrees above normal after Monday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	66	Minneapolis	64	76
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	60	68	New York	60	68
Denver	56	80	Norfolk	62	68
Helena	50	74	Philadelphia	56	72
Kansas City	58	86	St. Louis	68	90
Los Angeles	64	82	S. Francisco	56	64
Miami	80	86	Washington	50	72

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 26.
B—Maximum, Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:40 p. m., D. S. T., height 10.8 feet. Tuesday 2:10 a. m., D. S. T., height 10.6 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m., D. S. T.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
"My Bill," with Kay Francis. Also "Invisible Menace," featuring Boris Karloff.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Brookline Village Theater—
Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 3:40, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 2:10, 5:05, 8:15.

University—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Sky Giant," with Richard Dix. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Czechoslovakia," Popular Science, "Alaskan Salmon," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Walt Disney cartoon, travelogue, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" kids. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

Boston—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," starring Dick Powell. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "When Were You Born," 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan in "Crime Ring." 1, 3:40 6:20, 9. Also "Gateway," with Alan Lane and Frances Mercer. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

State and Orpheum—
Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law." Orpheum: 10:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeline Carroll. 3:47, 6:41, 9:39. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. 2, 5:06, 8:12.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly and May Robson. Also Boris Karloff in "West of Shanghai." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Mickey Rooney in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3:15, 6:10, 9. Also "Border G Man," with George O'Brien. 2:05, 5, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 9:30, a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Islamic Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boatowners Told To Inspect Craft

Warnings to all boatowners to inspect their crafts carefully against possible weaknesses developed during the hurricane and high seas were issued today by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, whose inspectors are working out of coastal cities all along the New England shore.

Not only boats that have obvious damage but all craft that had to weather the storm of last week should be thoroughly inspected, the Bureau cautioned, against strains and weakened hulls that are not so obvious. Other warnings were issued against floating wreckage which includes both boats and trees that have fallen off the shorelines.

The Bureau declared that life preservers, fire extinguishers, signal devices, and running lights should be examined. Also it recommended attention to bilges for leaking gasoline and waterproof tests.

Bostonians' Pictures Shown

Vose Galleries

A miscellaneous exhibition of pictures by well-known Bostonians is being shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. Typical works which illustrate the subjects and methods that have been traditionally acceptable in this vicinity are to be seen.

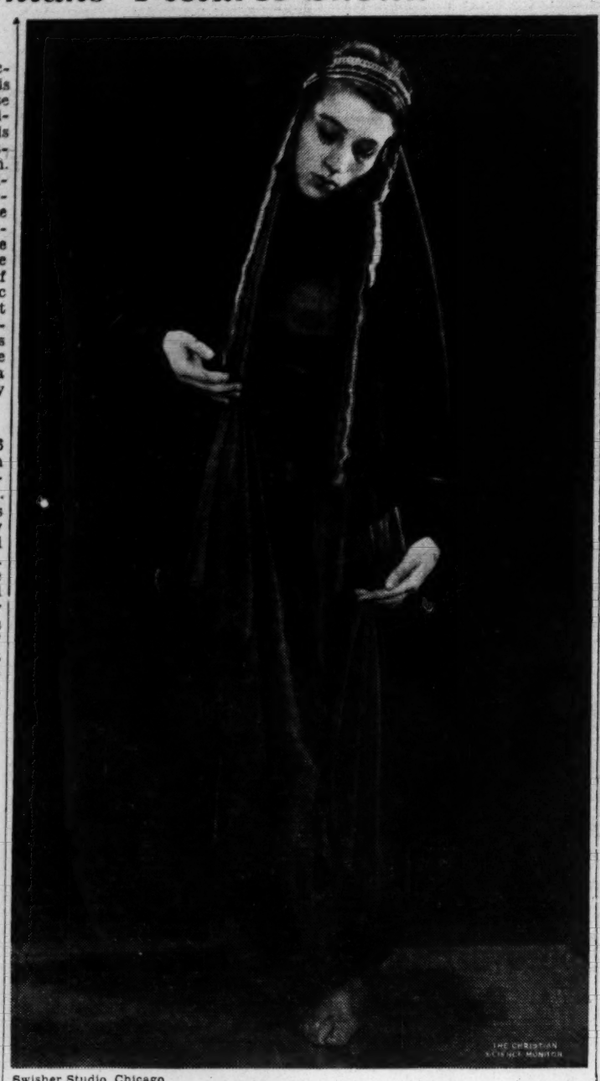
Of outstanding interest is a still-life by the late Edmund Tarbell executed in his style at its best. Fine modulations of shadow and well-selected hues produce an agreeable realism which is not blunt. There is a typical view of dashing surf by Charles Woodbury; a rustic scene bathed in sunshine by Robert Strong Woodward; another impressionistic rustic scene by Charles Allen. Other contributions include a shiny portrait by John Lavalle, a meticulously painted still-life by Elizabeth P. Barth.

Children's Art Center

At the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, there are shown some oils and water colors by Hoyland Bettinger and Kay Peterson. Scenes of Gaspé predominate. Miss Peterson has selected very sparely details of the sheer curves and sharp outlines in the landscape. She preserves an almost poster-like simplicity in her desire to dwell upon vivid contrasts. Mr. Bettinger has done a lyrical scene in oils which he calls "Through the Trees."

The visitor at the Children's Art Center will find it necessary in order to see the pictures to walk among industrious juvenile painters. The art center is astir with autumn activity.

D. A.



Swisher Studio, Chicago

Erika Thimey

Engaged by Hans Wiener as assistant dance instructor. She is a graduate of the Mary Wigman School at Dresden, Germany, and has appeared in opera and concert in Germany and America.

Cambridge Plan E: Meeting Wednesday To Tell What It Is

The first meeting in behalf of a City Manager Plan for Cambridge will be held Wednesday evening in the ballroom of the Commander Hotel.

Speakers will include: Dean James M. Landis, Chairman of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E; John N. Edy, City Manager of Toledo, Ohio; and Richard S. Childs, father of the City Manager Plan and honorary member of the International City Managers' Association now in session in Boston.

Personal invitations to attend the meeting have been sent to the heads of all City departments and boards. Although the meeting is billed as a workers' meeting, it will also be open to the general public.

Plan E, which will come up for a vote in Cambridge at the State election on Nov. 8, is a form of City Government which combines the City Manager Plan with elections by Proportional Representation. It is essentially the same form of Government now in use in Cincinnati, Toledo, and Hamilton, Ohio; and Wheeling, W. Va.

A question period has been announced to follow the speaking at Wednesday night's meeting. The Plan E Committee states that this will present a good opportunity for those wishing to be informed about the Plan to attend and have their questions answered by outstanding authorities.

Boston Stirred by Lobbying In Congress of 114 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Use of wholesale propaganda to influence votes of members of Congress was agitating Boston 114 years ago, according to a discovery made by H. Newlin Megill, Assistant Enrolling Clerk of the House. Mr. Megill, in the course of his successful efforts to rescue and index a mass of valuable documents dealing with early Congresses which have lain neglected and dust-covered in the basement and attic of the Capitol, recently came across a petition, signed by about 200 Boston citizens and sent to Congress Feb. 23, 1824.

Lobbying

The "remonstrance," opposing a proposed tax on auction sales, asserts that every "engine" of propaganda "which could be devised," including committees of correspondence, memorials to Congress, dispatch of "agents" or lobbyists to Washington, and the raising of "large funds," had been employed to secure passage of the proposed tax. "The remonstrance of the merchants and others of the City of Boston and its vicinity against a tax on sales by auction" follows in part:

"The undersigned merchants, auctioneers, traders, and others of the City of Boston and its vicinity perceive with regret and anxiety the means using different classes of citizens to induce Congress to impose a tax on particular articles and callings with a view to subserve their supposed respective interests at the expense of the whole community.

"Self interest is known as an active principle; but this truth has rarely been so obvious as in the recent efforts to obtain a tax on sale by auction, which shall be nearly or quite equivalent to a prohibition of such sales.

"Every engine which could be devised has been put in motion. Committees of correspondence have been instituted, memorials to Congress been forwarded, agents been sent to the seat of Government, and large funds raised to defray incidental expenses."

The petition is signed by Benjamin Wells, Benjamin Howard, A. Aspinwall, Daniel C. Bacon, Alfred Richardson, and a long line of others.

Papers Neglected

The discovery of this remonstrance is one of many made through the efforts of Mr. Megill. After several years' endeavor he finally this year was able to end an almost unbelievable neglect of important official papers dating back to the first Congress. Some of the priceless documents were found standing in pools of water left by installation of the Capitol air conditioning system. Some were covered by mortar or broken glass; many had been carelessly thrown into corners of the rooms, where they lay covered with dust so thick that persons entering to examine them had been accustomed to wear overalls.

In his work, assisted by helpers designated by the House Clerk, South Trimble, Mr. Megill had to sort 1,935 large boxes of papers, discovered 560 batches of paper dealing with the first five Congresses, and arranged in order 15,000 bound volumes which lay in helter-skelter array. The documents, the existence of many of which was apparently unknown to the present generation of officials and House employees, are now housed in the Congressional Library. The House may be again asked the coming session to place them in the National Archives Building, intended as the depository of Government records.

Danish King to Hear Tribute From W1XAL

King Christian of Denmark will sit at his short wave radio with the tuning needle pointed to Boston this afternoon, at 4 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, and at the King's request, all his subjects with short wave receivers will do likewise. For in the midst of the cacaphony of war rumors on the air, Station W1XAL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation is presenting a birthday tribute to the King as one of its peace-constructing Goodwill programs.

Word came by cable this morning from Peter Reinsholm, director of the Foundation's Scandinavian Goodwill Programs, that the King himself had made arrangements to listen in, and had invited his people to share in an audible link to the United States' Danish population. They will hear Theodore von Rosenvinge, Danish Consul in Boston, a Danish member of Harvard University's faculty, and music directed by Iva Hansen, a first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

New Hampshire GOP Leaders To Plan Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26—The leaders of the Republican State organization will meet shortly to formulate a platform upon which it is hoped that its gubernatorial candidate, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, may be able to retain the seat in spite of strong opposition from Democratic candidate John L. Sullivan, who came within a few thousand votes of defeating former Gov. H. Styles Bridges several years ago.

Governor Murphy is known to have in mind several legislative moves in spite of the fact that he had planned to seek a seat in Washington rather than re-election as Governor. It is expected that persons close to Governor Murphy will seek to have the Governor's legislative ideas incorporated in the platform.

The Governor has an "ace card" which he may "play" any time. In the rush of contests for party nominations, the study of the Governor's Commission for the Study of the Wealth and Income of New Hampshire has been forgotten.

It is understood that the information for the report has been completed and sometime ago a member of the Commission reported that the summary was being compiled.

Governor Murphy has constantly taken the stand that governmental operations should be based on fact and his move for the wealth study was based on contention that such a study would furnish the basic information for sound governmental operations, including proper operations of the tax system.

Even though this report has not been released, Samuel Crowther of Sunapee, magazine writer, who served as member of the fact finding commission, has declared that the study shows that income is better distributed in New Hampshire than in any other state. Mr. Crowther used this information in unsuccessfully opposing the move for submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to the voters whereby a graduated income tax might be enacted.

It is known that Governor Murphy would like to see a broadening of social security legislation. Whether or not he will seek to have changes made in the New Hampshire social security legislation remains to be seen.

Republicans are confident that they have a ticket which will give the party a clean sweep for major offices at November's election. In addition to Governor Murphy, the other party nominees for major office are Representative Charles W. Tobey, Senatorial nominee; former Representative Arthur B. Jenks and Foster Stearns are the Congressional nominees.

On the other hand, Democrats have high hopes that New Deal leaders will be sent into New Hampshire before election time to back the candidacy of Attorney John L. Sullivan, the gubernatorial nominee; Senator Fred H. Brown, an ardent New Dealer, up for re-election; Representative Alphonse Roy, seeking re-election; and Alvin Lucier, the other Congressional nominee.

In the State campaign, the Democrats are expected to resort to much of the criticism of the Murphy administration used by the unsuccessful drive of Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Pilots of Red Cross

They Guide Hurricane-Flood Rehabilitation

Walter Davidson — Assistant Manager Eastern Red Cross Area.

Robert E. Bondy — National Director Red Cross Disaster Relief Committee.

James L. Fieser — Vice-Chairman in Charge of Domestic Operations.

Red Cross Prepares Plans For Rehabilitation Work

Expectation that the American Red Cross will complete within 90 days its program of aid and rehabilitation for the thousands of victims of Wednesday's hurricane and floods was announced today by James L. Fieser of Washington, Vice-Chairman in charge of Domestic Operations.

In Boston to attend the conference of New England Governors and WPA officials at the Copley Plaza Hotel Mr. Fieser declared that approximately 10,000 workers are winding up the first phase of Red Cross work, which includes rescue, feeding, and clothing of the afflicted, and are about to begin the second phase, or rehabilitation of those who have suffered loss.

The Vice-Chairman disclosed he has just completed a survey of the entire disaster territory, with the exception of New Hampshire and Vermont, during which he supervised the setting up of headquarters throughout the area.

General headquarters for relief operations in New England and Long Island have been established in Providence, R. I., with Robert E. Bondy, National Director of Red Cross Disaster Relief Service, in charge, Mr. Fieser said.

Offices Opened Elsewhere

In addition, with the aid of Walter Davidson, Assistant Manager of the Eastern Area, field offices have been opened in Hartford and New London, Conn., Springfield, Mass., Concord, N. H., and Brooklyn, N. Y., for the Long Island District.

Nearly 60,000 persons are now receiving emergency care in Red Cross emergency shelters—approximately the same number as received attention during the 1936 New England flood, Mr. Fieser said. These persons are automatically registered for the permanent rehabilitation assistance which the Red Cross gives following all disasters.

This assistance, the national official declared, will include repair, rebuilding, and refurnishing of homes, and will be given on an outright grant basis. All families unable to meet their needs through personal resources will be helped, he said.

In connection with the Red Cross work, Mr. Fieser pointed out that in order to do a complete job, additional funds are necessary. First estimates of money needed approximated $500,000, he said, but it now appears that more will be needed. He urged that contributions be made immediately to local chapters.

Persons Affected by Districts

Mr. Fieser declared that the Red Cross bases its estimate of disaster work on the number of persons to be helped. Basing his estimate on the survey just completed, he listed persons affected as follows:

Rhode Island, 10,000 persons.
Buzzards Bay region, 6,000 persons.
Western Massachusetts, 18,000 persons.
Hartford area, 10,000 persons.
New London area, 4,000 persons.
Eastern end of Long Island, 5,000 persons.

He explained that in Red Cross recovery work, procedure is as follows: If a man loses a $1,000 home, and is able to raise only $500, the Red Cross steps in and has a contractor build a house. If the work is satisfactory, the $500 balance is paid. In cases where the head of the family is gone, he said, the Red Cross may supply the whole $1,000.

Mr. Fieser further declared that in replacement of household goods and awarding of contracts, orders are given to local business men in order to stimulate recovery in individual communities. Both urban and rural areas alike will be covered in the rehabilitation program, he said.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 **WNAC** New season of Edwin C. Hill's "Human Side of the News."
7:15 **WEEI** "Lum and Abner," on new time, start to build a football team.
7:30 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "The World of (Natural) Science": Dr. Loring B. Andrews, in new season.
8:00 **WNAC** Robert Ripley presents Lowell Thomas, radio news commentator; dramatization of "Barcarolle" from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman"; orchestra.
8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "Modern Radio": introductory lecture on technical course, conducted by C. Davis Belcher.
8:30 **WNAC** Margaret Speaks, sings "Laughing Song" from "Manon Lescaut," and ballads, in last recital of current season; Alfred Wallenstein's symphony orchestra in Suppe's "Beautiful Galatea," Dvorak's "Humoresque" and Borodin's "Polovetzian Dances."
9:00 **WEEI** Radio Theater: new version of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," with Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone; Cecil B. DeMille to play "himself"; orchestra.
9:00 **WBZ** NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor. Mendelssohn's Quartet No. 4, in E Minor, Op. 44 (trans. for string orchestra); Sibelius's "Der Liebende" (The Lovers), tone poem; Trunk's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik."
9:15 **WNAC** George M. Harrison, chairman of Brotherhood of Railroad Labor Executives, on "Result of Strike Vote on Pending Wage Proposals."
10:00 **WAAB** "Famous First Facts": interviews with H. F. Hasbrouck, designer of deep seawater aquarium; George Sholes, nephew of typewriter inventor; Mrs. Savannah B. Butt, blacksmith; Carleton Ellis, inventor.
10:30 **WBZ** National Forum: round table discussion of "Wage-Hour Bill," by Elmer F. Andrews, Calvert Magruder and Beatrice McConnell, officials of Wage-Hour Division.
11:00 **WMEX** "American Forum": "Should People on Relief Be Allowed to Vote?" Mrs. Charles Hulswit and Mrs. Eugene Drake, negative; Mrs. Elinore Herrick and Robert Wagner, Jr., affirmative.
11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Mahler's Symphony No. 2, in C Minor, by Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 **WNAC** Harry L. Hopkins speaking on flood relief—direct from Boston.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Eastern Standard Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	"Hillbillies"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15	"Songs for You"	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	"Rhythm Revue"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Musicale	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	"Ace Brigade"; orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"On the Trail"	Lincoln O'Brien, publisher; talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
7:45	"On the Trail"		Leaders in Dancetime	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00	"Monday Night	"Sing Song"; vocal trio;	"Believe It or Not";	"Studies in Contrast";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Show	quartet	guests; music	variety program	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Jerry Baker; orchestra
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Commentator
9:00	Radio Theater:	NBC String Symphony,	George M. Harrison: talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:15	"Seven Keys to	Frank Black, conductor	"Music for Moderns"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:30	Baldpate"; guest	NBC String Symphony,	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.,	Amateur Hour
9:45	stars	Frank Black, conductor	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Delamarter, cond.	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Or	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Or	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur Hour
10:30	Swing Your Partner	National Forum: talk	"Band-Box"; H. Leopard	"Pageant of Melody"	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
10:45	"America Dances"	National Forum: talk	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"American Forum"
11:15	Dog talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"American Forum"
11:30	Count Basie's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Harry L. Hopkins: talk	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	Count Basie's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; music	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; soloist	Forecast	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"About Us"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Boat launching	"As You Like It"; talk	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	News; "Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Network talk
11:15	"The Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Jean Collins, songs
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Musical Edition"	"Jam Session"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	"Gloom Chasers"; music	News commentator
12:00	"Accent on N. E."	News; features; Noon-	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	day Revue; music	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Remote Control"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Farm Service Program	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	Lions Club luncheon:
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies; talk	Organ recital	Launching of the Queen	speakers
1:45	Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	Elizabeth	Popular vocal duo
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	ball game	"Classical Album"
2:30	Col. Concert Or-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Federal Theater; "Pio-
2:45	chestra	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	ball game	neers of Science"
3:00	"Adventures in	Talk; R. C. Patterson, Jr.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees-Philadelphia base-	M. Huntington, songs
3:15	Rhythm"; orch	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Sports reports
3:30	"Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Here Comes the Band"	Sports reports
3:45	'Melody Ramblings'	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sports reports
4:00	Studio talk	Old N. E. recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	ball game	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15	Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Dramatic sketch	ball game	Sports reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Bees and Philadelphia	Sports reports
5:00	Boston Hour	Music; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15	Boston Hour	Terry and the Pirates	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports relay
5:30	G. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; J. Wesley	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Barry Wood's music	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Today"; B. Trout	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45	E. Light's Orches	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Popular songs	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stuts' Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Novelty Choir	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	O. Shumsky, violinist	Concert pianist	"Musical Album"	"Sweet Music"
7:45	"Second Husband"	V. Della Chiesa, songs	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance music
8:00	"Big Town"; Edw.	"Caricatures in Music"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	G. Robinson	"Caricatures in Music"	vocal group	dramatization	Dance music
8:30	Variety Program	"Information, Please";	Paul Martin's Music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerry Baker
8:45	With Al Jolson	Questions and Answers.	Paul Martin's Music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Music of the Masters
9:00	"We, the People";	Mickey Mouse Program;	Frank Crumit; Julia	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15	Gabriel Heatter	Donald Duck, others.	Sanderson	Concert orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee"; variety	WOR Symphony Or.;	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	Jos. Coleman, violinist	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine"	Amer. Arbitration Ass'n;	Variety show with Bob	Billy Losses' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	speakers	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30	Mystery sketch	Milt Herth Trio	"Hollywood Gossip	George Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45	"Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; sports	News Service	Lang Thomson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:15	Dog talk; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:30	D. Burnaide's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Leaders in Dancetime	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45	D. Burnaide's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Leaders in Dancetime	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

of State alone is authorized to control the use of the vote machines, and that no provision of the law allows inspection of the machines by a citizens' committee.

Three-Cornered Race

With most of the caucuses completed this week, Rhode Island looks forward to the State party conventions next week at which nominees will be selected officially.

A three-cornered race for Governor is assured with Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Democrat; William H. Vanderbilt, Republican; and Walter E. O'Hara, Independent, expected to be the candidates. Mr. O'Hara, former President and Managing Director of the Narragansett Racing Association, won his nomination this week when his papers were accepted by the Secretary of State.

Contests are expected at both party conventions when nominees for Lieutenant-Governor, for Congress, and for other State offices are selected.

Budget Postponed

The Providence City Council postponed action this week on a tentative record-breaking budget considerably larger than that under which the City is operating in this fiscal year. The new fiscal year begins Oct. 1. Action on the budget is scheduled for Sept. 29.

Calling for total appropriations of $15,744,420 the proposed budget is $271,978 larger than that of the present year.

Meanwhile the Council approved an additional appropriation of $400,000 to finance WPA relief work. Approval raised the total appropriated for relief this fiscal year to $1,850,000, the largest in the City's history and 2½ times the amount appropriated last year.

Legion 'Ad' Men To Honor Fliers

Launching a new commander and Boston's newest author at their first important function of the season, the Crosscup-Pishon Post, advertising men of Boston, American Legion, will entertain the famous World War fliers of the Archie Club at their annual roll call and post-election dinner Thursday, Sept. 29, at the Hotel Lenox.

The new Crosscup-Pishon Post commander and 21 other elective officers will be elected that day. The new author and guest will be Willis S. Fitch, World War pilot of Caproni planes in the aero-squadron commanded by Maj. Fiorello H. La Guardia, now the Mayor of New York City.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Series programs, week, Nov. 7. WBRK, 1310kc.

Parkman to Be Guest

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Boston Retail Credit Women's Association tonight at 6:30 at Schrafft's on 16 West Street.

Battleship Acts As Mail Carrier

The U. S. S. Wyoming steamed into the Charlestown Navy Yard today with 14,000 sacks of mail from New York.

Pressed into emergency service due to floods and storms in New England, the battleship performed its unusual duty as mail carrier without a hitch, the registered mail being sent immediately to the main post office building and the other sacks going to the South Boston postal offices.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Amusements

Held Over! MOVIE QUIZ Prize
SONJA HENIE
MY LUCKY STAR
RICHARD GREENE · JOAN DAVIS
PLUS—NEW SECOND FEATURE
PERSONAL SECRETARY
WILLIAM GARGAN · JOY HODGES
KEITH MEMORIAL

SOUTH STATION
COLOR TRAVEL to CZECHOSLOVAKIA
ALASKAN SALMON FISHING · 2 COLOR CARTOON
FLOOD And HURRICANE PICTURES
LIB. 9311
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS · 3 NEWSREELS

PLYMOUTH Evs. 8:30—2nd Week
VICTOR PAYNE-JENNINGS Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche with HARRY ELLERBE
Evs. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
EDW. G. ROBINSON in "I AM THE LAW"
Also: JOE E. BROWN "The Gladiator"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
Biltmore THEA., W. 47 St. Evs. 8:45, 55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20
Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

The Year's Great Laugh-Hit!
"HOLD THAT CO-ED"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ till 1 p. m.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
with MR. WILDER
During Frank Craven's brief absence
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cir. 6-0230
Evs. 8:40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN
DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

TO OUR PATRONS

We very much regret that it was impossible for the Railroads to postpone the date of their fall passenger train schedules in line with the plan to extend daylight saving for one week.

Our timetables containing the usual one-hour changes which are made at the end of daylight saving had been widely distributed to the public, connecting railroads and operating employees before the plan to extend daylight saving was considered. We must follow the new schedules in the interest of safe operation and the earliest possible restoration of normal train service throughout New England and to points beyond.

We hope that no serious inconvenience will result and ask your forbearance in this difficult situation.

Boston & Albany Railroad
Boston and Maine Railroad
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

ANNUITIES - ENDOWMENTS
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17 Fruit Hill Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island
TEL. WEST 5226

FOOT SAVER SHOES
for Women
Their exclusive Shortback Lasts assure snug-fitting heels plus plenty of toe room.
Real style shoes with built-in comfort.
$9.75 and $10.75
Thomas F. Peirce & Son
Six Generations of Shoe Retailing
Since 1767
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

IT'S GUEST WEEK AT THE Y
YOU ARE INVITED TO USE FACILITIES
Special Events Daily
Y M C A
316 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON

WARNING

The Boston Edison Company again warns all persons against coming in contact with any fallen or broken wires. Remember that every wire may be a live wire.

Any customer still without electric service is again urged to make an inspection of the service pipe attached to the outside of his home. If this has been damaged by the storm, your service cannot be restored until it has been repaired by your electrical contractor.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Boston, September 26, 1938

Business Stresses Profits in Peace Rather Than War

(Continued from Page 1)

standing of each other's problems, may not find the means by which the differences between nations can be settled without war.

"With the exception of a few interests, all business suffers from war in exactly the same proportion that the consumers of our nations suffer, insofar as money can measure the loss.

"The big 'if' in all plans for healthy progress lies in the fear of war. Surely, if the business men of the world could speak the deciding word at this moment, there would be no more war. Even where our interests lie in competing lines, we have learned that rational settlement is far more productive than violence.

"It may be true that, of all business groups, the distributors of our nations are best suited as international emissaries. Our business requires us to be keenly sensitive to popular needs and wants.

"We must know what our people are thinking and wishing. We must have their welfare honestly at heart. As distributors, also, we are able to see both sides of the tariff problem, the use and abuse of international trade barriers which have been a constant source of friction between nations since the beginning of business history.

"Certainly, to the extent that the business men of the world can sit down together and settle rationally the international problems confronting them, they will help inevitably to ensure peace and progress.

"While our purpose in gathering here is essentially to learn how better to operate our own businesses, it may be that in some degree our meeting will lead to a better understanding between our respective peoples, pointing the way to a saner, more constructive method of living together upon the earth."

The Boston Conference on Distribution is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board in co-operation with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and 65 other educational institutions, business associations, civic and trade groups.

The entire proceedings are being radiocast throughout the world via shortwave radio station W1XAL, by courtesy of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

Because many of the delegates were delayed by hurricane conditions in reaching Boston, a special meeting to discuss a world census of distribution was postponed from last night until tonight.

Cablegrams arrived from many persons in Europe, felicitating the conference at its first international session. One such message was from Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who said the studies of the conference should lead to lower distribution costs and hence lower prices for the average consumer.

A World Business Man

Viscount Leverhulme himself is an international business man. He is Governor of Lever Bros. and Unilever, Ltd., of London, whose sister company, Lever Brothers Company, is located at Cambridge, Mass. In his address he stressed the world-wide nature of the problem of distributing food and other goods, decrying the fact that some nations have a surfeit of goods while others are stricken by lack.

"One of the basic causes of your general prosperity in America," he declared, "is that you have a huge area of over 3,000,000 square miles, rich in natural resources, and made up of 48 states freely exchanging goods and services with each other, a state of affairs which I hope may ever continue. Were you to erect tariff barriers of varying sizes around your component states, you would have a picture not unlike the European scene today.

"This world position cannot be altered with the stroke of a pen, but the fact remains that the economic health of each country reacts to the give and take of world trade as a whole. Sudden or even rapid changes are not possible; the most that we can expect is "trends," and I think that the world, as a whole, should be grateful to your Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, for seeking all such opportunities as may be possible for encouraging an easier and freer interchange of goods and services between those nations which are willing to co-operate."

The trade treaties of Secretary Hull also were praised in the radio address of Mr. Watson, who is President of the International Business Machines Company.

Praises Hull Treaties

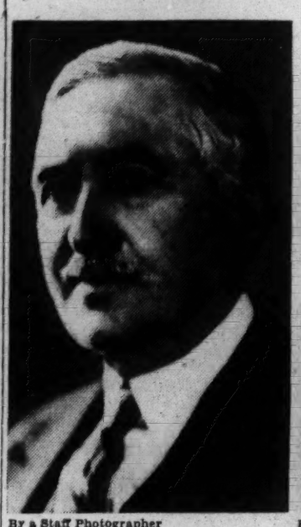
"The reciprocal trade treaties negotiated by Secretary Hull with the endorsement of President Roosevelt," he said, "are an international contribution that not only will held solve the world distribution problem through promoting trade and increasing the exchange of goods, services, ideas and ideals, but will prove that proper exchange relations will mean profit to all parties participating in the exchange, and, in addition, will also prove that world peace follows world trade.

"The International Chamber of Commerce believes in the slogan, 'World Peace through World Trade,' and our studies during the past several years convince us that when we have fair adjustments of trade barriers we will have the proper exchange of goods and services both ways across the borders of nations and will never have need for soldiers marching across those borders."

Other speakers at the morning session were: Dr. David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation; Harold Whitehead, President of Harold Whitehead and Staff, Ltd., London; and Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum, President of Bonwit Teller, New York. A paper by Dr. Julius Hirsch, of Copenhagen, was read, in his absence.

The luncheon was presided over by Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. An address by R. W. Doe, Vice-President of Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif., also was given. Mr. Doe argued that chain stores are socially valuable to the country, not because of their size, but because of their "straight-line" method of distribution.

Leaders at Distribution Conference



By a Staff Photographer

P. A. O'Connell
President of Boston Retail Trade Board.

Forbath & Rejane

Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum
President of a large New York department store.

By a Staff Photographer

Anders Hedberg
President of the Scandinavian Co-operative Society of Stockholm.

Store Cooks Meat For Heatless Homes

As in numerous other towns, the hurricane uprooted Westwood trees, ripped out telephone and electric-light wires, thus depriving practically the entire population of lights, cooking equipment and heating facilities, because nearly all the homes are completely electric.

Quick to realize the predicament of townspeople, who were facing Sunday dinner difficulties, one of Westwood's market owners, Adam R. Meissner, arranged for the roasting of various meats, including chicken, pork, veal and beef. To the delight of Westwood buyers, cooked roasts cost only a few cents more than raw meat. Thus for many Westwood home owners, the Sunday roast problem was solved and the market owner reaped a harvest of good will.

Bus Connections And More Cars Fill Gaps in Transport

(Continued from Page 9)

Fitchburg Division is open to Gardner, Mass., where bus connections are available to southern New Hampshire, Vermont, and western Massachusetts. The Springfield to White River Junction line is also open, which, with the restoration of the New Haven's line from New Haven to Springfield, makes a complete, though slower, Connecticut Valley service available from New York.

There is still no rail service between Gardner, Mass., and Troy, N. Y.; South Ashburnham, Mass., and Keene, N. H., and Bellows Falls, Vt.; Concord, N. H., to White River Junction, Vt.; Concord, N. H., to Woodsville, N. H., and Plymouth, N. H., to Lincoln, N. H. Co-ordinated bus service, however, fills in the gaps.

The Montreal service will continue as before by way of Portland, Maine, over the Grank Trunk tracks, to the Canadian capital.

The New Haven road increased its service on its main line from Boston to New York by restoring a section between Saybrook and New London, Conn., so that passengers only now transfer between Westerly, R. I., and New London, Conn., by bus, and vice versa, shortening the running time between the two major cities to about seven hours. Restoration of the rails between Westerly and New London is now the key to the resumption of all-rail service.

On its Cape Cod division, the New Haven was continuing to operate service as far as Middleboro, with bus connections to other Cape points. On the Boston to Hartford, Conn., branch the service was still open only to Blackstone, Mass., with bus connections available to Hartford.

The Boston & Albany main line still continued to be open only to Worcester, while through service to Albany and the West was not expected to be restored until Thursday or Friday, when a bridge at West Brookfield is repaired.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings, Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors Schools in the Upper Galleries. Through Sept. 27. Lower Galleries, exhibit of Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.
Boston Public Library — Exhibition of originals and reproductions of prints, loaned by Mrs. David Porter Field. Through Oct. 23.
Boston City Club—Exhibition by City Club Camera Associates. Through September.
Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays 2 to 5. Exhibit of work done by summer club members and visiting groups. Three new natural science habitat groups, i. e., Protective Resemblance of Insects. Life histories of Butterflies, and a Family of Ruffed Grouse. New exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor.
Fine Arts Theater—Drawings by Janet Gill. Through Oct. 11.
Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.
Boston Museum of Modern Art—Closed through September.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9-5 except Sundays and legal holidays.
Yamanaka—Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.
Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings.
Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.
Rand Galleries—General exhibition of paintings and prints.
Doll & Richards—Exhibition of oil paintings by New England group. Group water color show. Also selected group of oils, water colors and prints.
Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Aquatints in color.
Vose Galleries—Exhibition by Boston artists Robert Strong Woodward, Keyes, Waugh, Hibbard, Benson, Lavalle and Tarbell Paxton.
Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Dr. Major Resigns

The Rev. Dr. Harold Major has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, in the Back Bay section of Boston, said to be the oldest church of the Baptist denomination in New England, to serve the cause of "forgotten" children.

Dr. Major has accepted appointment as director of the New England Region for the Save the Children Fund, which for six years has been working among the needy children of some 50 isolated rural counties of the Southern mountains, now reaching more than 50,000 young people.

Damaging Farming

If present farming practices continue, the Department of Agriculture believes 60 per cent of the crop land in the United States will be seriously damaged by erosion.

Fuller Courtesy Is Urged Toward Women Shoppers

Women shoppers have a crusading defender in Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum, who knows what things are like on both sides of the store counter.

Women shoppers, according to Mrs. Odlum, are harried, mistreated and ignored by the average retail salesperson. They are regarded either as a "natural prey" or an "arch enemy" by the sales clerks.

Instead of this, the New York woman avers, feminine customers should be welcomed as if to a private home and be treated actually as "guests."

And Mrs. Odlum, despite her consumer viewpoint, is not President of the Consumers' League. She is the active head of a large New York City specialty shop, employing scores of sales girls, floor men and clerks.

Moreover, she did not utter her criticism of store practices in a private interview with a protesting customer. She did not ask that her remarks be kept secret. She spoke publicly and clearly to a group which included several hundred retail merchants, in Boston today.

Speaks From Experience

She was a featured speaker at the Tenth Annual Conference on Distribution, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations. As the first woman president of a large New York store, Bonwit Teller, where she has been highly successful since taking the position four years ago, her views were regarded seriously by the audience.

"We merchants," she said, "have been content to provide employees with plenty of the American competitive spirit but with practically no understanding of the customer's life, point of view and attitude of mind. Take the average employee on a selling floor—floormen, department heads, salespeople, clericals—at best they regard the customer as a sort of natural prey.

"At worst, she is construed as a specially constituted arch enemy. She who is unreasonable! She who comes at 5:30 and expects to be served! She who buys things and returns them. She who has no understanding of the necessary routine of business!

"Out of this daily contact has come inevitable misunderstanding and friction on both sides of the counter. The average woman has gotten into the habit of entering a store with her lips set and a chip on each shoulder. If you don't believe this, ask your floormen. They will tell you that the average customer as they meet her on the selling floor is quick to take offense. Having butted her head against a wall of seeming indifference, rudeness and lack of understanding, she has got her dander up."

Finds Courtesy Pays

The remedy for this condition, said Mrs. Odlum, is courtesy.

"Courtesy pays for itself in actual dollars and cents. It inspires faitn and trust, wins confidence, makes friends. In my opinion, courtesy is one of the most important attributes a store can have.

"From my first day of store work I have instinctively applied the same rules that I used in my own household. I felt that the woman who came to see us at the shop was paying us an honor. I felt that it was our job to make her happy and to make her shopping a pleasant, stimulating experience.

"I felt that the cash customer, no less than the charge customer, was entitled to the very best we could give her. And I also interpreted it as part of my job as head of the store to meet and mollify all dissatisfied customers."

The Gotham business woman described the formation of customer committees with which she meets regularly to discuss store practices. Many useful ideas have come from customers in this way, she related. In the past four years, other stores have come also to treat customers with consideration, she added, saying, "The human side of retailing has been re-discovered."

Bay State 'Gas' Tax Diversion $8,568,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Bureau of Public Roads said yesterday $10,544,000 collected from Massachusetts and Rhode Island highway users had been spent in 1937 for other than highway purposes.

Massachusetts alone diverted $8,568,000 of the highway funds last year and was one of the two states penalized for diverting such funds. The bureau deducted $472,862 from the Bay State's apportionment of federal road funds for 1938.

Of the funds diverted in 1937, Massachusetts used $1,968,000 for relief and $6,600,000 for other state purposes. In 1936 the State diverted $6,126,000 of its highway funds.

Transcript Asked To File Plan For Its Reorganization

At a hearing on reorganization of the Boston Transcript Company today, Judge Francis W. Ford set Oct. 31 as the final date for presentation of a plan of reorganization and gave the Company and its creditors until Oct. 24 for the filing of claims.

Immediately following the hearing, the Judge appointed Elias Field, Boston attorney, as Trustee, in accordance with the Federal bankruptcy law providing for the appointment of at least one impartial trustee to handle the affairs of the Company during reorganization proceedings.

During the hearing, Robert L. O'Brien, Jr., publisher of the paper, stated that the income of the company was approximately $75,000 a month.

Attorney Charles M. Storey, representative of the company, declared that a reorganization plan had already gone beyond the preliminary stages and would be ready for the Trustee or Trustees, if another is appointed, as soon as it is called for. Mr. Storey also recommended that no additional Trustees be appointed other than the one required by law, due to the extra expenses involved.

In the event that another Trustee is appointed, it was hoped by the Company that he would also be an impartial official and not a representative of creditors or the Company.

Under the Federal law, the Trustee is now required to hold hearings on the proposed plan of reorganization and to draft a compromise plan, if such seems necessary, for presentation to the court within the time alloted.

Show Must Go On: Tradition Upheld In Hartford Flood

Delayed by floods in Connecticut, the troupe of "Knickerbocker Holiday," in which Walter Huston is starred, arrived in Boston late last night, having upheld the tradition that "the show must go on." In spite of the flood, "Knickerbocker Holiday" played at Hartford, Conn., Saturday night to a large audience.

Aided by City and State officials, the show was able to go on when the Connecticut Light and Power Company permitted use of electricity hours after the power should have been shut down. Following the performance, the Hartford Fire Department helped the company and crew by lighting huge tracks on which were loaded scenery of the production. Company and scenery were brought overland by truck to Westerly, R. I., where baggage cars awaited them. From Westerly, the journey to Boston was continued by train.

The show will be open Tuesday night at the Shubert Theater, Boston.

Anti-Aircraft Gun Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded additional contracts totaling $2,618,355 on Sept. 24 for anti-aircraft gun parts and munitions.

Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson commented that the contracts had been placed with noteworthy speed.

Contracts totaling $7,282,455 were awarded earlier this month. Details of about $5,000,000 others for munitions will be announced shortly, Mr. Johnson said. Latest awards went to 81 scattered firms.

Conference Hears Of Regulation Of British Business

The British Government very properly is tending more and more to regulate the operations of British business and to end unrestricted free competition, Harold Whitehead, Chairman of Harold Whitehead and Staff, Ltd., London, told the Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today.

Mr. Whitehead presented the view of those who favor organized planning of industry and agriculture, with government assistance, over the older laissez-faire system. His views seemed to some of his hearers similar to those of many of the supporters of the American "New Deal."

He discussed chiefly the agricultural marketing boards, authorized by an Act of Parliament in 1931, but deviated to mention and praise other forms of government intervention in business.

Revolution in Policy

"The entrance of the British Government into practical business marks, in my judgment, as great a revolution in national business policy as the industrial revolution of the last century, and of the recent transition of England from a free trade to a protectionist country," he asserted.

"Proponents of this new governmental activity think of it as support and co-operation in the development of industries to enable them to meet the new forms of competition in which governments themselves are the traders either direct or by controlled support. Opponents talk of it as interference in free development and a crushing of individualism."

The marketing boards grew out of the agricultrual crisis of the 1920's, the speaker related. At that time, there was "no semblance of planning or national backing. Farmers were faced with alternate gluts and shortages and had no guarantee of price stability." As a result, he said, marketing boards have been created so far to deal with wheat, milk, potatoes, hops, pigs and bacon.

"Behind their creation," he went on, lies the acceptance of the principle that complete laissez-faire is no longer practicable. The idea will have to be made acceptable to the farmers themselves; and they always were strong individualiists. It must be demonstrated to them that planning is meant to help and not hamper their freedom. . . .

Dangers Listed

"Three dangers have to be guarded against:

(1) The danger of creating a bureaucracy with sanctions not depending on the common rule of law.

(2) The further danger of cramping the logical expansion of industry.

(3) The danger of allowing existing concerns in our industry to become a kind of "close corporation" by preventing new and competitive enterprises from becoming established.

"It is safe to say that both business and Government are fully alive to this situation and by frank and healthy criticism indulged in by both sides they will be avoided. The effect should be to reduce the heights and depths of the so-called trade cycle and so establish a more stable living condition for the workers of the Country."

As other illustrations of the British Government's growing control of business, Mr. Whitehead mentioned the Port of London Authority which controls London docks, operation of telephones by the Post Office, the Government's radio broadcasting monopoly, the Central Electricity Board and the London Passenger Transport Board (the last two corresponding roughly to Public Utility Boards in the United States.)

Clear, Cold Winter Forecast; But Poppe Has Fingers Crossed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROTON, Conn., Sept. 26—New England's winter is going to be "clear and cold," declares Irving H. Poppe, famed long-range weather forecaster of Groton, Conn., with his fingers crossed. "At least," added Mr. Poppe, "the prevailing wind will be from the north-northwest and in normal times that should bring clear and cold weather.

Mr. Poppe bases his forecast, as usual, on the direction of the wind at the instant the sun crosses the equator on its southward trip for the winter. That instant, known as the autumnal equinox, occurred at exactly 1 p. m. (daylight time) Friday.

Mr. Poppe had his fingers crossed this fall because his prediction for the summer didn't pan out so well. On the basis of a southwest wind at the time of the vernal equinox in March, he forecast "hot and clear" for the summer months.

"The belief, proved by practice, is that the prevailing wind at the time of the equinox will be the prevailing wind for the ensuing six months," Mr. Poppe explained. "Last March the wind was from the southwest and so I predicted a hot, clear summer because a southwest wind had always brought hot, clear weather to this section."

The wind was from the southwest all right, and there were some record-breaking hot days. But there was lots of rain. The rain storms came out of the southwest, which is most unusual. Mr. Poppe took considerable chaffing about the rainy summer, especially because it was the first time one of his long range forecasts had ever gone unfulfilled.

"I guess times have changed," Mr. Poppe continued. "Time was when you could be sure a southwest wind would bring hot, clear weather. Maybe the New Deal has changed the winds around too, so that now we prophets can't tell where we're at.

"The fact of the matter is that we have had unusual atmospheric conditions. We haven't had those occasional blasts out of the northwest which dry up moisture in the air and drive it out to sea."

For some years now the Groton merchant and Republican Registrar of Voters has been making his six-months' forecasts with surprising accuracy. Because he never missed he broke into the public prints, and the mix-up this summer was disappointing. He will stick to his guns, however, and continue forecasting.

"I'll be right about the prevailing wind, anyway, you see if I'm not," he said. "And if it doesn't bring the kind of weather it's supposed to, that won't be my fault."

Kalamazoo Nominated For Movie 'Best City'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—A movie producer who wanted a model for the best governed town in the United States has been informed that Kalamazoo, Mich., is the place.

Winnetka, Ill., he was told by a group of political scientists, is second, while East Cleveland, Ohio, and Austin, Texas, share third place.

George Arthur, who is making "The Arkansas Traveler," said that he sought the information because the town in his picture had to be a model community from a governmental standpoint.

He requested the experts to confine their considerations to towns of about 50,000 population.

The University of Michigan contributed to the survey.

YMCA to Celebrate

All YMCA organizations throughout the world will commemorate the 117th anniversary of the birth of its founder, Sir George Williams, on Tuesday, Oct. 11. In an aim to establish better living conditions for the employed young men of London, Mr. Williams called together a group of his friends and organized the Young Men's Christian Association. Years later he was knighted by Queen Victoria for his services to the youth of the world.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

First of all, the fact that Osgood's is indulging in their fall sale of household furniture might be of interest to you. Just in case you're finding that furniture that looked all right in the light of the summer sun isn't as cheerful looking as it might be along toward dusk these fall days. American Oriental rugs are, of course, included in this sale, as well as dining-room and bedroom sets, and living-room pieces. For instance, just by way of giving you an idea . . . one of those attractive, many drawered Colonial kneehole desks may be purchased for $16.95 at the moment. Or a Governor Winthrop desk for $18.95. With those claw and ball legs that are so attractive. But if it's just a re-covering job your living-room two-piece set needs, you might ask Osgood's . . . at 744 Washington Street, by the way . . . about the reupholstering job they do for a matter of $39.50. With springs and stuffing and what not taken care of!

♣ ♣ ♣

Pyre Is Shown At Lower Prices

Pyre is no doubt by this time a definite part of your kitchen language . . . and you probably have several pieces in your pantry trousseau. But not as many as you will have when you become completely aware that a lot of their items have been cut exactly in half, as far as price is concerned. For instance, the pie plates you've been paying 40 cents for are now an even 20 cents! All those heretofore 10-cent custard cups are now simply a nickel. You can buy a casserole with a knob cover for 40 cents, a cake dish for baking for 50 cents, and oval baking dishes . . . the kind that serve for anything from meat pies to puddings, for but a quarter. And there are a number of items that are new and fairly new that may intrigue you, too. Personally, the Pyrex teakettle pleases us most, though what with our ability to let the water boil dry, we're just about four teakettles too late! Anyhow with this one we'd be able to see what was going on inside the kettle, and not just assume! For that matter that's why we like the double boiler. And we think that even the most unskilled cook could produce a beautiful fried egg in one of those Pyrex skillets. Which, by the way, has a detachable chrome handle, just as their saucepans have, which means you can use these containers for table serving or refrigerator storage. The teakettle is $3.25, the quart-size double boiler is $3.45, and the frying pan is 90 cents. You'll find these items at your favorite hardware store right around the corner, or at Jordan Marsh's in town.

♣ ♣ ♣

Feathers right for hat trimming

Ramblings: When in doubt as to just what kind of trimming your hat needs this season, decide on a feather! All kinds, shapes, sizes, and colors, dressy and sporty, may be found at Wethern's on Temple Place. And you can pay as much as $7.50 for one, or as little as 59c. Depending on just how gala a feather you've got to have. You'll be buckling you shoes again this year . . . if you own a pair of I. Miller's two-buckle shoes. Black or brown. At Slattery's, Elizabeth Arden has come out with a fluffy cleansing cream. At all her counters around town. And Lentheric flashes forth with a yummy falcon or decanter of "A Bientot," which they tell us is the perfume that prompts a second rendezvous! If you can always find your brush but never can find your comb . . . or vice versa . . . how about Slattery's "pick-a-back" affair? There's a regular size brush with a slot that holds the comb right up in place on top of it. And a tricky little "hangar" for it all matches both! For $1.95 if we remember correctly.

♣ ♣ ♣

Hoop Petticoats! They Are Here

We never thought we'd live to see the day when we'd find people buying hoop petticoats . . . but here they are right in front of us at Filene's. The idea is that you can take any one of those full-skirted evening gowns you've been buying lately, and completely transform it, as far as appearance is concerned, by means of a hoop petticoat. Which has a big wide flouncing ruffle around the bottom. In white, or tearose, black and American Beauty. For $3.50. In celanese rayon. If it's white net only that will please you, then it'll cost you more. $10.95, to be exact.

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Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Saving Time

Today's 2:50 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 797,370
1938 volume to date 183,775,513
1937 volume to date 294,776,630

Leading Stocks Decline Under New War Fears

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Fresh uneasiness over European war dangers took the starch out of the stock market today.

While interittent attempts were made to rally the list, important support failed to appear and, near the fourth hour, losses among leaders ranged from 1 to around 4 points. There were isolated flops of 8 or so.

Volume was heaviest on the opening sell-off, contracting appreciably in the feeble come-back periods.

Steels, motors and specialties were in supply throughout. Offerings also were plentiful in rubbers, mail orders, coppers, utilities, rails and oils. Aircrafts were less oppressed than other groups.

Stressing the seriousness of the foreign outlook from a market standpoint was the peace plea made by President Roosevelt to the major powers.

European Outlook

That an explosion might be imminent also was emphasized by word the Crechs had refused to accept the German demands, that Hitler later in the day would broadcast a speech to the nation in which another ultimatum might be issued to Czechoslovakia and that frantic military preparations by the principal European countries continued. In addition, the French authorities asked all persons who could do so to evacuate Paris by rail.

Prominent stocks on the slide included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Philip Morris, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Best & Co., International Harvester, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, International Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, Coca-Cola, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Loew's, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Paramount and Crane Co.

The curb trailed along with the "big board." Sizable declines were posted here for Aluminum of America, Lake Shore Mines, Lynch Corp. and Montgomery Ward "A."

European Bonds Drop

European bonds slumped to new low levels today in the widest break since the central European crisis became a vital market factor in August.

Italian Government 7s were swept down more than 15 points under relatively heavy selling in the forenoon trading. Italian municipal issues were forced back 5 to 7 points, while Copenhagen 4½s dropped more than 7. Equally severe declines were recorded in both series of Australian 5s. Japanese issues were also affected.

Activity was small in German Government and private issues and up to noon there had been no dealings in Czech bonds. Investment circles believed the extreme heaviness of foreign dollar bonds of countries not immediately involved in the Czech-German crisis was due to urgent liquidation by foreign owners who desired to put their finances in as liquid condition as possible pending the outcome of the international impasse.

U. S. Governments, also affected by the nervous selling, showed early losses ranging to around a full point. Treasuries led the decline.

Reduction in Sugar Acreage Called For

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials in charge of the Sugar Act have called for a sharp reduction in acreage and tonnage of cane sugar production for 1939 from the mainland cane sugar area, consisting of Florida and Louisiana.

They announced that a production of 406,000 short tons, raw value, was required for 1939 and estimated that this could be produced on 250,000 acres. Growers must stay within individual harvest acreage allotments to obtain benefit payments under the...

The proposed totals for 1939 compare with official estimates of 325,000 acres for harvest this year, expected to produce about 550,000 tons of cane sugar.

Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said the curtailment was necessary because "a crop and a half have been produced this year."

Foreign Exchange Rates

1 o'Clock* Sept. 26

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.75½	$4.78⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.75⅝	4.79⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0266⅛	.0268⅝	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2241	.2247	$
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.3975	.3950	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5335	.5357	$
Sweden—krona	.2453	.2465	.4537
Norway—krone	.2391	.2402	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2124	.2134	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2367
Greece—drachma	.0088⅞	.0088⅞	.0262
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0215¾	.0215¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2951
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*	.2540	.2540	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2049
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso*	.4200	.4200	1.7518
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2775	.2790	.4640
India—rupee	.3564	.3571	.6180
Java—florin	.5350	.5387	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.2995	*
Shanghai—dol	.1756	.1748	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5555	.5569	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canda—dollar	.9925	.9944	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. (Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate a Nominal. *Eastern daylight saving time.

So. New England Telephone Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Southern New England Telephone Co. gained 422 stations in Connecticut during August. This makes the total station gains this year 5,289 over the corresponding period of 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:50	Net Ch'ge
53¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	50	50	50	—1
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	38	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	Sep 20
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ¾
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	19	19	19	Sep 24
20	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	23	22¼	23	—1
68¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	55	52	52⅜	—2¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Sep 23
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.80a)	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	7	7	7	Sep 23
17⅞	8¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	8	8½	7¾	8	— ¾
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 21
19⅝	15¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	11	15½	14⅝	14¾	— ¾
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	8	174	170	171	—3
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 19
14⅞	3⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	29	8¾	8½	8½	— ¾
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	29	43½	42⅝	42⅝	—2⅛
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	Sep 24
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	5	61	60	60	—3
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	4	67½	67½	67½	9—4½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	10	15	14½	14⅛	—1½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	33	32¾	33	Sep 24
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	92½	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	172	172	Sep 23
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	16	21¼	20½	20½	—2
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	1	38	38	38	Sep 22
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	25	16½	15½	16	—1¼
110½	80½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111½	111½	111½	—2½
14¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	18	4¼	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 21
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	14½	14½	— ½
12¾	5½	Am & F P 3 pf	3	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	20⅞	20¾	20¾	Sep 24
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	40½	38	38	—2¾
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 24
8¾	4½	Am International	8	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	16	16	16	—1½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	51	50	50	—3½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdv (.60e)	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	21	30¼	30	30⅛	—1⅛
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	27	27	27	—1
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2⅛k)	2	23	23	23	—1
17	9	Am Rad & St S	78	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	— ¾
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	24	15⅜	15	15¼	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	61	61	61	— ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
18	7⅛	Am Seating	11	14	13½	14	—1
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	24	43¼	42½	42	—1⅞
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	125	125	125	—2¾
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	— ¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	12	23¾	23	23	—1⅜
11¾	6½	Am Stores	2	7⅝	7	7	Sep 24
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	Sep 24
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¼	17¼	Sep 22
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	135½	133½	133½	—3¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	—2¼
91¼	58¾	Am To B (5)	4	70	70	70	—3¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	Sep 22
3½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	5½	5⅛	5½	Sep 24
13½	6	Am Water Wks	24	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)		82½	80	81½	Sep 14
7¾	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	31	30	30	—1
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	22	6½	6½	6¼	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	156	30⅝	29⅜	30⅜	—1⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 24
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30a)	8	14	13	13	—1
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	14	15	Sep 21
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	23⅛	22¼	22½	—1½
83	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99	99	—1½
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	20	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	7	40⅛	39	39	—2
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9	9	9	Sep 24
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 24
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
41	22¼	Atch T & S F	20	29	28	29	—1¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep 24
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	4	17	16½	16½	—1
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6	6	6	Sep 24
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ½
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Sep 24
6½	2⅛	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		B					
11⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	27	7	6¾	6¾	— ¾
11	4	Balt & Ohio	15	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	Sep 24
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	15	16½	15⅞	16	—1½
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	3	9¼	8½	9¼	
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	47	15	14½	14⅜	—1⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	5	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	105	103	103	—6
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep 21
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	67	67	67	—5¾
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	67	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	—1½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	5	16¾	16½	16¾	
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	44	43	43	—4
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	76	52⅞	51¼	51½	—2¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (3)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	—2⅝
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22⅛	21½	21½	Sep 22
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¾e)	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¾
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	13	13½	12½	13	—1
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	31	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅞
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	23½	22½	22½	—2¼
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 23
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	25	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	62	29	27½	28¼	—2½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	—1¼
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	15	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	20	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ¾
37⅛	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	69	29½	28	28½	—2½
40¾	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	30	30	30	—6½
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	35	34½	34½	—1½
23¼	11¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	14½	14½	14½	Sep 21
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	6	6	6	Sep 24
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	14	14	14	—1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep 14
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	3	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	10	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	10	28¼	26⅝	26⅞	—2⅝
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	11½	11½	11½	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	17	16⅝	17	Sep 24
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 24
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 24
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	7	7	7	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 24
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Byers (A M) Co	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	15¾	15½	15½	—2½
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
11	2½	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Sep 24
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	17	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	2	15	15	15	— ⅜
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	11	13¼	13½	13½	—1¼
8¼	5	Canadian Pacific	7	5½	5	5	— ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	33½	33¼	33½	Sep 23
12	8½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Sep 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 21
3½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 23
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	Sep 24
58	9⅝	Caterpil Trac (1¼e)	2	46	46	46	Sep 24
106¼	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	20	18½	18½	18¾	—1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	90	90	90	Sep 23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	4	19	19	19	—3
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21	21	21	Sep 23
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	9	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	8	8	8	— ¾
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4¾	5	Sep 24
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M		4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	28¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	7	43	40½	43	Sep 24
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	13	8	8	8	— ⅜
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	19	25½	25½	25½	—1½
89	70	Ches & Oh of (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	Sep 3
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	33	30½	33	Sep 24
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 16
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 22
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 23
3¾	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 24
13⅜	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 24
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1	⅞	⅞	Sep 23
16⅞	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13	13	13	—1¼
37	22	Chi Pn Tev pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Sep 17
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	Sep 23
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 22
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	7	1¼	1	1	Sep 19
3	1⅜	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 2
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	4	14	13½	13½	— ¾
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	6	7½	7	7½	Sep 24
77⅛	39⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	107	65⅞	64¾	64⅝	—5

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:50	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	4	8¾	8¼	8⅜	Sep 24
5½	2	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 24
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 24
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 24
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	6	39½	39	39¼	— ¾
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
142¾	108½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	121	120	120	—3
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	60½	60	60	Sep 24
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	10	9⅝	10	— ¼
98⅜	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 24
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	6	30½	29	30½	Sep 24
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	9	18	18½	18	Sep 22
22⅜	12	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 22
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	25	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep 23
16½	9	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	2	10½	10½	10½	—1½
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	32	32	32	Sep 20
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Sep 22
51½	23	Coml Credit (4)	24	46	43⅝	46	Sep 24
106¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 24
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	19	45	45	45	—2½
111	90	Coml I T'cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¾	5⅞	Coml Solvents	25	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	24	1	1	1	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	5	33	33	33	—2
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	4	24¾	24½	24⅝	Sep 24
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Sep 23
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	22¾	22½	22½	—1
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 14
19⅛	10½	Consol Aircraft	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 24
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	33	23¾	23¼	23¼	—1½
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	100	100	100	Sep 24
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (⅜k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	5	5	5	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	41	8⅜	8	8⅛	Sep 24
105⅜	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 24
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	3	3	
25	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Sep 20
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 20
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	7	13	12⅝	13	Sep 24
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	18	16¾	16¼	16½	—1⅛
3⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅝

Commerce and Finance

Steel Mills Most Active Since Last Week of October, 1937

Business and Industry

1937 Living Costs Well Under 1929 In 25 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Living costs in 1937 were from 3 to 44 per cent cheaper than in 1929 in 25 out of 31 countries, according to cost of living statistics compiled by the International Labor Office and published in the new edition of its Year Book of Labor Statistics.

In one other country—Norway—the statistics show, living costs averaged the same as in 1929; while, in the remaining five, they were from 4 to 62 per cent higher than in 1929.

The greatest rise occurred in Chile, where, owing largely to depreciation of the peso to only 26.0 per cent of its 1929 gold value, the cost of living was up 62 per cent. Food prices rose 72 per cent; heating and light, 69 per cent; clothing, 90 per cent, and rent, 33 per cent.

The greatest decline occurred in Lithuania, and amounted to 44 per cent. Food prices there were down 52 per cent; heating and light, 38 per cent; clothing, 57 per cent, and rent, 17 per cent.

In the United States, the Year Book shows, living costs declined 15 per cent. Food costs were down 19 per cent; heating and light, 12 per cent; clothing, 11 per cent, and rent, 29 per cent.

The figures for Norway disclose that while heating and light costs rose 13 per cent, clothing prices dropped 1 per cent, and rents 2 per cent. However, food prices, like the general average, remained the same as in 1929.

Other countries, besides Chile, in which the cost of living increased, and the percentage of increase in each, are: China (Shanghai), 22 per cent; France (Paris), 11 per cent; Portugal, 6 per cent, and Denmark, 4 per cent.

Percentages for countries other than Lithuania and the United States, in which the cost of living declined, are given as follows: Ireland, and Danzig, 3 per cent; Japan and Peru, 4 per cent; Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Great Britain with Northern Ireland, 6 per cent; Belgium and New Zealand, 8 per cent; Italy, 9 per cent; Esthonia, 11 per cent; Hungary, 13 per cent; Canada and Switzerland, 17 per cent; the Netherlands, 18 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent; Luxembourg and Yugoslavia (Belgrade), 21 per cent; India, 22 per cent; Turkey, 29 per cent; Poland, 62 per cent, and Bulgaria, 42 per cent.

The following table shows the percentages of increase or decrease in prices of food, heating and light, clothing and rent in the various countries, as given in the Year Book:

Cost of Living 1937, 1929=100

	General average	Heating and light	Food	Clothing	Rent
Austria	94	82	104	87	183
Belgium	92	80	96	92	177
Bulgaria	58	59	66	56	57
Canada	83	77	88	75	84
Chile	162	172	169	190	133
China (Shanghai)	122	123	134	107	107
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	94	81	95	84	180
Denmark	104	99	110	109	118
Danzig	97	91	111	100	111
Esthonia	89	76	84	93	250
France (Paris)	111	110	117	115	115
Germany	81	79	89	73	96
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94	90	104	93	104
Hungary	87	76	101	104	100
India (Ahmed Abad)	78	70	79	75	107
Ireland	97	92	99	105	102
Italy	91	85	109	105	106
Japan (Tokyo)	96	95	87	92	
Lithuania	56	48	62	43	83
Luxembourg	79	71	87	96	
Norway	100	100	113	99	98
New Zealand	92	94	93	93	81
Netherlands	82	78	77	54	102
Peru	96	109		81	82
Poland	62	56	63	60	89
Portugal	106	106	91		
Sweden	95	92	92	95	98
Switzerland	85	83	87	72	97
Turkey	71	61	68	67	80
United States	85	81	88	89	71
Yugoslavia (Belgrade)	78	74	81	91	..

New Munson Line Plan Is Confirmed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Court has confirmed a reorganization plan for the Munson Steamship under which its four principal vessels—American Legion, Southern Cross, Western World and Pan America—would be sold under Government foreclosure to begin as a new company with five smaller boats.

Preferred maritime liens will be paid off in cash, and security holders and junior maritime lien holders will receive part cash and part new common and preferred stock.

The new company will start business with no funded debt, a cash balance of $1,300,000, terminal and warehouse facilities in Cuba and $350,000 miscellaneous assets.

The Munson Line, which operated to Central and South America, had 28 ships in 1929.

It ran into financial difficulties and since 1934 has been in trusteeship, operating with Government aid.

Under the reorganization plan, the Government, after foreclosing mortgages totalling $3,000,000 on the big ships, will give the line $650,000 in cash and $450,000 in a joint account in settlement of various reciprocal debts.

New Haven's August Deficit Reduced From a Year Ago

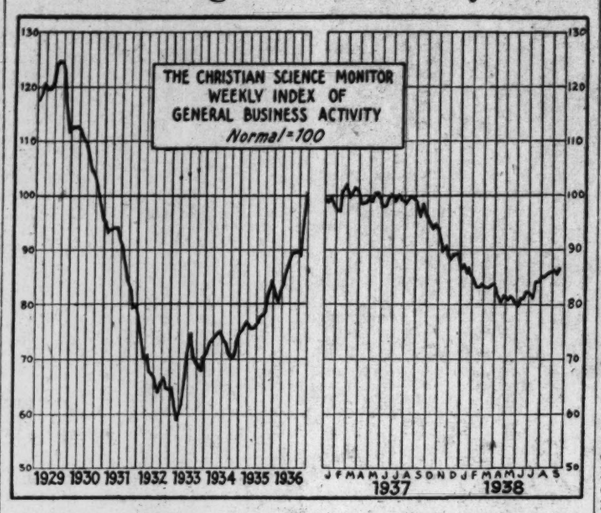
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad reported that it incurred a deficit of $703,650 for the month of August and that the total deficit for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $8,353,499.

The net railway operating income for the month was $276,851, the largest since September, 1937, and an increase of $274,759 over August, 1937.

Gross revenues for August were $6,137,814, approximately 9 per cent under the like month last year, while gross revenue for the first eight months of the year were $46,814,619, a decrease of $8,053,786 under the like period in 1937.

The deficit in August, 1937, was $1,042,499, and for the first eight months of that year, $3,913,782.

Monitor Weekly Index Rises To New High for Recovery Move


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1937
1938

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rebounded from its slump over the holiday week and reached a new high level for the current recovery move. On Sept. 17 the index registered 86.8 (prel.) compared with 85.2 on Sept. 10 and 98.4 on Sept. 18, 1937.

Of the three components of the index, two recorded advances while, the third, miscellaneous freight carloadings, slumped off. Electric power production recovered from the holiday dip and mounted to the highest level since last November. The increases exceeded expectations for seasonal and trend advance and the adjusted index rose to a new high since last December.

While freight carloadings showed a substantial gain over the reported total for the preceding week, the increase fell short of expectations for a seasonal upturn and the additional factor of a full week compared with an adjusted figure for the preceding holiday week.

Bank debits recovered to a level higher than any since the first part of August. The adjusted index however is holding relatively close to levels of recent weeks.

Steel ingot output rose to 47½ per cent of capacity last week compared with 45½ per cent in the preceding week, according to Iron Age estimates. Incoming orders this month have been appearing rather slowly, however, and the industry is proceeding somewhat cautiously. While a substantial upturn in automobile production is looked for, to date the increase in output is small and buying from the steel industry has been deferred.

Retail trade activity was retarded by unfavorable weather generally and in New England particularly by the unprecedented climatic conditions. For the country as a whole, sales sagged 3 to 14 per cent under the corresponding week of last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 17,* 1938	Sept. 10, 1938	Sept. 18, 1937
Combined index	86.8	85.2	98.4
Bk debits outside NYC	81.6	80.9	96.2
Elec power production	94.7	91.4	100.8
Misc carloadings	76.5	77.0	

* Preliminary.

Milwaukee Electric Plans Acquisition Of Wisconsin Power Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—President of the North American Co., J. F. Fogarty, has called attention to the following announcement in Milwaukee by S. B. Way, President of Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., subsidiary of North American Edison Co.:

"The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. is making application to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin and the Securities and Exchange Commission for authority to acquire Wisconsin Electric Power Co., the owner of Lakeside power plant now operated by the former company under a long term lease. The consolidated company will take the name Wisconsin Electric Power Co.

"The application seeks authority to issue $55,000,000 of bonds and $14,500,000 of 10-year serial notes with which to refund present indebtedness against properties of the two companies. Authority is also sought to issue $7,517,600 additional preferred stock of the company and to deliver such stock, together with $1,702,800 of preferred stock heretofore reacquired and held in the treasury, in exchange for entire outstanding stock of Wisconsin Electric Power Co., which is at present owned by North American Edison Co.

"In order to improve the salability of the new bonds and notes, they will be issued primarily against the electric utility property of the consolidated company. The transportation utility property will be placed in a subsidiary company, the securities of which will consist of $10,000,000 4 per cent bonds and $25,000,000 capital stock, all of which will be owned by the consolidated company. Transportation business will be operated under the name of the Milwaukee Electric Railway Co.

"The purpose of the refinancing is to save interest on the funded debt. This saving will be devoted in its entirety during the next 10 years, supplemented by a substantial part of the earnings of the electric company, toward meeting maturities of the serial notes, thereby reducing debt and placing company in better position to meet future requirements for expanding needs of communities which it serves."

Standard Oil Companies Reduce Gasoline Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has announced a reduction in the price of gasoline of one-half cent a gallon, effective Sept. 26, throughout New Jersey with the exception of the Trenton area and Cumberland County, where prices already have been lowered because of competitive conditions. The new price of the regular grade of gasoline at retail will be 15.4 cents a gallon.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has announced a reduction on gasoline of one-half cent a gallon beginning Sept. 26 throughout Ohio. The company said the drop in price reflected lower quotations in the mid-continental gasoline market, probably caused by the seasonal falling off in demand in the face of

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 48 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Hesitation in domestic buying of finished steel has yet to be reflected in steelmaking, says the magazine Steel weekly review, the national rate climbing 2 more points during the past week to 48 per cent of mill capacity, highest since the last week of October, 1937.

"Various factors," continues the survey, "point to further moderate gains in steel demand and production before the fall peak is passed, despite the leveling off of activity in some markets and implications that operations will follow a like course shortly.

Slower Recovery Seen

"Gains during the week were confined to relatively few districts, however, and slower recovery is indicated for the immediate future. Pittsburgh and Chicago districts each gained 2 points last week to 38 and 43.5 per cent, respectively. Detroit rose 10 points to 77 per cent, St. Louis was up 6.5 points to 48.5 per cent and Youngstown advanced 2 points to 48 per cent.

"Chief support to the October outlook is the prospect of a material expansion in automotive steel requirements compared with current low levels. Motor car assemblies again are headed upward slowly and, barring the interruption of additional labor disturbances, will account for an increasingly large share of steel output in the approaching quarter.

"Markets for building steel are more active, following a brief lull earlier in the month. Federal, state and municipal projects figure prominently in pending and prospective business in structural shapes, plates and reinforcing bars, and this steel outlet gives indications of further expansion in coming weeks.

"Automobile output last week totaled 20,390 units, against 16,100 the week before. General Motors' production was 5895 units, compared with 4675; Chrysler assemblies rose from 5950 to 7170; Ford expanded from 515 to 1600; and other makers 5725, against 4960.

"Recent announcements of fourth quarter prices on pig iron and steel serve to clear up what uncertainty had prevailed among consumers regarding future costs of materials.

Pig Iron Higher

"In contrast to unchanged or lower prices on steel products, pig iron has been advanced $1 a ton, effective Sept. 27. Three months ago the market was reduced $4. While gains in pig iron consumption lately have been small, the higher market has induced forward coverage and bookings the past week spurted moderately.

"Scrap shows an opposite trend. Demand is quiet in most districts, with prices slightly easier. A reduction of 50 cents a ton on heavy melting steel at Chicago lowers the scrap composite 12 cents to $14.13.

"The iron and steel composite, which includes scrap, declined 6 cents to $36.44, while the finished steel composite was unchanged at $57.20."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

New York

Again the stock market would hearken to nothing but the European news and wavered with every cable; so, too, did the bond market and the commodity markets. Not perhaps since 1914 has New York been so completely Europe-minded.

And as the twilight of peace set in, so faded quotations on the New York Stock Exchange. Monday and Tuesday the market was confident. Saddened over Britain's seeming capitulation to lower standards of international relations, the Street was nevertheless cheered about stock prices. But the smile soon faded as the news came that Hitler wanted to act quickly and other nations were mobilizing. Prices faded again.

Market Still in Downtrend

Partly because of the new thinness of the market since the country went Democratic, partly because of its utter dependence on European news, day-to-day prices developed a peculiar habit of making their major fluctuations on each day's opening or within the first hour. Last Saturday, then Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday—in six of the last seven trading sessions—the major change in prices has been overnight, from one close to another opening. As result the charts have a unique spottiness, with frequent gaps between trading days.

The down-trend has now been mild or pronounced since mid-August. It has wiped out about 50 per cent of the advance since June 20. This is what bears predicted and bulls conceded. The reaction could still go a few points further without disturbing bullish appraisals of this as merely a technical reaction in a major uptrend. But everyone agrees that the market cannot turn from its downward course until something definite appears in Europe out of the uncertainty, whether war or peace. Either might turn the market. The major need is for certainty.

Bonds Stage Rally

Commodities also continued to register chiefly overseas developments. The story is brief and the same as last week. When the outlook brightened, wheat sold off, sugar turned weak, cotton strengthened and so did security prices. And vice versa.

Bonds seemed to have reached a technical rallying point after the last two months' decline, and early in the week, on the usual thin market, they staged a pretty rally. Governments, in particular, recovered a good part of their decline and the recovery did not seem to be dependent on official buying.

Nickel Plate issues continued their merry upward way and pulled other second-grade rails up with them. But then came the news of Czech mobilization, and harder going between Messrs. Chamberlain and Hitler. Down went prices again, led by the foreign issues, which on the New York Times average touched the lowest since 1922.

Czech issues were the weakest; in repeated declines they at last approached the levels of last spring during the Austrian occupation. There are few of these bonds left here out of the original issue, and Czechoslovakia is one of the honest nations, but if the Germans get in, the issues will presumably be defaulted. U. S. government issues again turned weak, and second-grade rails feeble.

Ominous Forward Franc Discount

Foreign exchange, too, moved with Europe's fortunes. Sterling inched slowly above the $4.80 level, then lost all the gain at once on Friday. Francs, too, weakened, and the ominous signal of a substantial forward discount appeared. The explanation is obvious. Depositors running on French savings banks forced heavy rediscounting with the Banque of France, and the Government's military measures are being financed by cash loans from the Banque which at last have pushed the total volume of such advances to an all-time peak above the high in the summer of 1926 when Raymond Poincaré took hold of the financial situation, got tough and tight with such advances, and ended the 1922-1926 inflation.

Private arbitrage purchasing of gold in London for shipment here is still at virtual standstill. So the official funds have to do the supporting of sterling, and there is talk now that we may have to use battleships to bring back the gold we are buying from the British Exchange Equalization Fund.

The Treasury has at last, seemingly, brought to an end the unofficial gold sterilization policy which it started last April when the official sterilization policy was terminated with the sluicing of the inactive gold fund into the working balance and thence into the Federal Reserve banks. Since April the Treasury has bought some $600,000,000 of gold (mostly in the last six weeks) out of bank credits, without depositing gold certificates against it in the federal.

Move Toward Higher Reserves

Last week it recanted and deposited $90,000,000 against this accumulation, which can be seen with the naked eye only in the daily Treasury statements under the "General Fund" heading on the asset side. The September 20 statement showed this item at $864,000,000. It can all be converted into the asset item "Deposits in: Federal Reserve banks" by the issuance of gold certificates.

About the only important implication of the many which can be drawn from this move is that it is a step toward further increase in member bank excess reserves, and a further increase in member bank excess reserves is a move toward easier money rates. Just why this is so is almost impossible to explain, however, wtihout starting an argument

The new issues market is again sleeping. Only one important corporate issue was slated for last week, $42,000,000 for Michigan Consolidated Gas, and it was put over on account of disturbed conditions. None are likely this week.

The business news which Wall Street almost entirely ignored was still good, but not quite as progressive as in August. Steel operations notched up to 46 per cent and will be up further this week, probably to 48 or 49 per cent. Most of the gain is by U. S. Steel subsidiaries, which have had their usual cyclical lag behind the independents, mostly because Big Steel is still largely a heavy steel maker.

Carloadings Above Seasonal

Nobody expects the cut in rails from $42.50 to $40.00 to bring in rail buying immediately but everybody expected some such cut and nearly everybody expected third-quarter prices of other steel products to be extended into fourth quarter, though there was surprise that tin-plate was not cut from $5.35 per hundred pounds. They say it is because tin may go up, though tin hangs on sterling and sterling is going down.

Rail carloadings again advanced much better than seasonally, and the miscellaneous category is doing better than the commodity groups. Textile output lagged unseasonally again, but electric power output again did better than seasonally. The outstanding bright spot in the picture continues to be building, and in the building picture, residential building. Perhaps the bulge, which is largely in small houses, is due to the 90 per cent or shoestring FHA insurance which terminates next June 30, but for the present, it looks good.

However, there is an undertone of mild pessimism in the Street as to the business outlook, based on the wholly speculative conjecture that current European trouble, reflected in the stock exchange here, may nip reviving business confidence in the bud. So far, nothing has corroborated it in the business statistics. It really hinges on the parallel, or lack of parallel, between 1914 and 1938. Perhaps it won't come. This can still be a technical reaction in a bull market.

Wants Housewives Paid $1,000 a Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

Dr. Robert G. Foster, Detroit educator, wants housewives to be paid $1,000 a year.

He told a section of the International Management Conference that such a system would make the wives economically independent of their husbands. The latter, he said, still regard themselves as masters and their wives as servants.

"Women don't know what kind of women to be," he added, "because men don't know what kind of women they want."

Trade Associations Are Questioned For Monopoly Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has mailed a 13-page questionnaire to 2,300 trade associations to gather information for the current monopoly investigation.

The associations were asked to disclose the size and nature of their memberships, the sources of income, their relations with governmental agencies, their activity on labor questions, and numerous other details.

Business affiliations of officers and directors came in for half-a-dozen questions, one of which was:

"What percentage of total income of this association during the last completed fiscal year came from its four largest contributors?"

The questionnaire is the second sent out in connection with the monopoly inquiry. The first went from the Securities and Exchange Commission to insurance companies.

U. S. Takes Loss On Wheat Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that up to Sept. 15, 2,841,770 bushels of wheat had been exported under the Administration's export subsidy program. It said also that the Surplus Commodities Corporation had purchased 8,743,591 bushels and that the Government had taken a loss of about 11 cents a bushel, or $312,595, on the wheat sold.

Secretary Wallace, in announcing the export subsidy policy several weeks ago, said this country hoped to sell 100,000,000 bushels abroad.

The AAA said that in addition to wheat exports, 145,220 barrels of flour had been exported under the flour subsidy program. The subsidy involved amounted to $58,088.

Argentine Imports In 8 Months Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first eight months of this year the value of Argentine imports was 981,770,000 pesos, against 962,725,000 in the corresponding period of last year, according to the Argentine Information Bureau. The increase was ascribed principally to higher price levels.

The Republic's imports from the United States in the eight months' period totaled 178,824,630 pesos, or 19.1 per cent of the total, compared with 153,246,443, or 16.4 per cent, for the first eight months of 1937. Imports from the United Kingdom totaled 173,258,386 pesos in the same period this year, compared with 187,057,036 pesos in the corresponding eight months of 1937.

Cocoa Prices Show Narrow Fluctuations During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prices in the cocoa market were 1 point lower to 4 points higher for the week ended Sept. 23. The small price changes were attributed to the uncertainty that was witnessed throughout the trade. Traders appeared agreed that the actual outbreak of a war would eventually bring considerably higher cocoa prices, but they were uncertain about the immediate market consequences of such news. The easier tone of the stock market was believed to have curtailed manufacturer buying to some extent. Producing interests showed no desire to press offerings at current levels.

Licensed New York warehouse stocks were up 1,900 bags for the week, bringing the total to 901,278 bags compared with 1,371,604 bags a year ago. As the week closed there were 13,900 bags of cocoa afloat from West Africa to the United States compared with 119,500 bags a year ago.

Outlook for Farm Machinery Sales Seen Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite a decrease in farm prices, the outlook for sales of agricultural machinery is favorable, according to the American Machinist. Sales this year, the publication predicts, will be about 5 per cent of the farmer's gross income of $7,500,000,000 and the upswing in general business will be reflected by an improvement in farm sentiment resulting in an even higher figure for 1939.

Agricultural implement manufacturers have begun to place cautious orders for steel after a lapse of several months. During the first half of 1938 this industry was one of the main supporters of the steel business, but when farm prices slumped off suddenly in the middle of the summer agricultural buying took a nose-dive, the magazine reports.

Farm Price Rise Possible

It is probable, the report continues, that grain and livestock prices will not drop below present levels and may go higher under the impetus of war scares which means that farmers will have more purchasing power for next year. If low prices continue, more extensive cultivation will be practiced to keep up gross income. Already a new type of corn is coming into use which increases yield by 25 per cent or more. Yield of other products per acre is being increased by improved practices and methods which in turn require more machinery.

Tractor companies have in the past year spent millions of dollars on plant changes and additions. One concern, in addition to the amount spent on its new tractor works, plans to spend about $800,000 for production of a new small combine, with 200 to 300 men added to the pay roll when the plant is completed in December. Plans call for the manufacture of 10,000 units for the first year.

Reasons for Sales Gain

"For these reasons," says American Machinist, "it is difficult to see why anything but an improvement in sales can be expected for next year, particularly since general business sentiment is improving which will in turn improve the long term outlook for the farmer. The table given below indicates how quickly the investment in machinery increases when sentiment improves and the long term outlook is better.

"Export business has been good in the past year. In 1937 some $75,000,000 worth of farm equipment was exported and export sales were holding up pretty well until recently. Unsettled foreign conditions make the export outlook uncertain although it is difficult to see how our major implement customers, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Great Britain and South Africa, will be adversely affected."

Year	Farm Income	P.C Spent for Machinery
1929	$10,470,000,000	4.9
1930	8,451,000,000	5.5
1931	5,899,000,000	3.8
1932	4,328,000,000	2.5
1933	5,117,000,000	2.6
1934	6,348,000,000	3.0
1936	7,090,000,000	4.7
1936	7,944,000,000	5.2
1937	8,600,000,000	5.9
1938	*7,500,000,000	*5.0

* Estimated.

Serious Problems Seen in Way Of World Money Stabilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Throughout the world there is unquestionably a general recognition among informed observers of the need of co-operative action to end the present confusion in international economic relations, together with an increasing realization that stabilization of currencies is an essential step in that direction, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in discussing some of the problems involved in exchange stabilization in the current issue of The Guaranty Survey.

"Stabilization would contribute to the solution of the problem by tending to promote economic recovery and thus remove some of the sources of international ill-feeling," the Survey continues.

"The International Chamber of Commerce recently announced the appointment of a new Committee on Monetary Policy and Credit composed of leading financiers and industrialists of several countries. In announcing the appointment, the chamber stressed again its often-repeated belief in the importance of currency stability and its endorsement of the general principles enunciated in the tripartite declaration of September, 1936, which is now adhered to by six nations.

Effect of Instability

"Currency instability entails a constant danger of competitive depreciation. This danger arises from the general belief that a cheapening of one nation's currency in terms of another gives the producers in that nation a competitive advantage in cost in terms of foreign currencies against producers abroad. At a time of currency instability and of widespread unemployment, there is a continual temptation for each nation to endeavor to stimulate its export industries by this means.

"The gains that may be derived from such policies are of the temporary and unsubstantial sort that are produced by any other sort of inflation, and it is often difficult in practice to show that even a transitory advantage has actually been realized. Nevertheless, there is a very real danger that a world-wide condition of monetary instability may develop into a 'currency war,' with economic chaos as the ultimate outcome.

"The obstacles in the way of stabilization at present are admittedly serious. The artificial restrictions that have been erected against the free movement of goods, services, and capital are difficult to remove because they are primarily effects rather than causes. Most of the countries of the world are off the gold standard, and their currencies have become fiat money to all intents and purposes.

"Under such conditions the value of a currency tends to become a measure of the credit standing of the individual nation—of the confidence of its own citizens and the world in general in that particular nation's credit—as well as a measure of its and its citizens' ability and willingness to live within their means. Countries that are in this position would benefit by an extension of the tripartite agreement, which aims at de facto stabilization by holding fluctuations in exchange rates within certain limits.

Must Consider Gold

"Finally, it would appear that any feasible stabilization agreement must take into account the likelihood of a substantial redistribution of the world's gold supply. The abnormal conditions of the war and post-war years have resulted in one-sided movements of unprecedented magnitude and duration, with the consequence that a few countries, and particularly the United States, hold a disproportionate share of the world's stock of money gold, while some other countries are almost stripped of their reserves. One of the principal financial problems facing the world for some time to come will be how to effect a sounder distribution of gold without causing unduly severe repercussions on credit, prices, and trade.

"The outlook for stabilization in the near future is very uncertain. In the meantime, it may be wise to extend the tripartite agreement. Such an extension should contain reciprocal definitions of parities and an agreement to hold exchange variations within certain limits, and it should run for a definite period of sufficient length to permit commercial operations without fear of serious loss through exchange depreciation."

Metal Fabricators Seem Destined For Increased Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A rising trend of earnings with or without a European war is likely to be shown by metal fabricating companies, observes a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company. What the fabricators need in order to report important profits is a sustained period of stable, or still better rising, metal prices.

Provided the European trouble blows over, it seems reasonable to suppose that industrial recovery in the United States will proceed, which would mean that the three principal consuming trades—automotive, construction and utilities—will be requiring more copper, lead and zinc products and, therefore, that metal prices will continue upward.

Outbreak of a European war might interrupt the rise for a short time, but after the initial relapse, prices almost certainly would go higher with war than without it. That is pretty conclusively indicated by their action during the World War.

In June, 1914, copper in New York averaged 13.233 cents a pound, or the lowest monthly average for the year until then. The average price in November had sunk to 11.739 cents. It was not until December, 1914, or five months after war was declared, that the rise did begin, but that rise was a momentous one. Domestic copper went from 12.801 cents a pound in December to 19.477 the following June, to 20.133 in December, 1915, to 26.601 in June, 1916, and to 31.8 in December, 1916. Prices averaged 27.202 cents in 1916, 27.180 in 1917, 24.628 in 1918 and 18.691 in 1919.

The movement of lead, zinc, tin and silver was much the same. No such rises may be counted on in the next year or two if war comes, for export bans might intervene, but it is a safe guess that there would be at least some advance.

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Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

U.S. Imports Up 17 Per Cent In Month of August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said a better demand for raw materials caused a 17 per cent increase in merchandise imports in the United States in August.

While merchandise exports increased less than the usual seasonal amount, they still were larger than imports by $65,081,000. In the first eight months of the year exports exceeded imports $781,363,000, one of the largest favorable trade balances in recent years.

August Imports

August imports totalled $165,540,000 compared with $140,836,000 in July and $245,668,000 in August, 1937. Exports aggregated $230,621,000 in August compared with $227,577,000 in July and $277,031,000 in August of last year.

Among imports increasing in August were crude rubber, furs, hides, flaxseed, raw wool, raw silk, manganese ore, wood pulp, tin, nickle diamonds, fertilizers linens, woolens, burlaps, cotton manufacturers, leather goods, sugar, and cocoa.

Among exports, shipments of manufactured goods tended to decline while sales of agricultural products were maintained at high levels.

Leaf tobacco, wheat, corn, fresh fruits, meat products and fish were shipped abroad in larger quantities than a year ago. Decreased exports were recorded for automobiles, rubber manufacturers, lubricating oil, electrical appliances, agricultural implements, naval stores, lumber, crude sulphur, and coal tar products.

Eight Months' Sales

In the first eight months of the year, the United States sold $2,048,779,000 worth of merchandise to foreigners and bought $1,267,416,000. In the similar portion of 1937, exports amounted to $2,081,778,000 and imports $2,194,304,000. While exports exceeded imports by $781,363,000 in the first eight months of this year. Imports were ahead by $112,526,000 in the corresponding period last year.

August gold imports, which are not included in the merchandise figures, amounted to $165,990,000 compared with $105,013,000 in the same month last year. Silver imports in the month totalled $4,-985,000 against $4,964,000 in August, 1937. August gold exports amounted to only $17,000 and silver exports, $401,000.

Marquis Dominant Wheat Grown in Western Canada

WINNIPEG (CP)—Marquis is still the dominant wheat grown in Western Canada, but is gradually being replaced by rust-resistant varieties, particularly Thatcher, said the Searle Grain Company after it had made a survey of distribution of wheat varieties this year.

Marquis occupied 54.4 per cent of wheat land this year, a drop of only 5 per cent in two years. Thatcher was the second most popular variety with 14.1 per cent, displacing Garnet wheat, which was second in 1936. Red Bobs is now in third place with 10.10 per cent, and Garnet fourth with 8.1 per cent.

Durum wheat acreage amounted to 4.5 per cent. The remaining 16.9 per cent of wheat was made up of Reward, Ceres, Renown, and Apex, the latter two varieties being rust-resistant.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50

Domestic Bonds			
3 Ala Pow 5s '46	99½	99½	99½
1 Ala Pow 5s '51	90½	90½	90½
6 Ala Pow 5s '68	86¼	86	86
7 Ala Pow 4½s '67	81	79½	79½
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Am G&E 5s 2028	106¼	106⅛	106¼
12 Am P&L 6s 2016	74	74	74
3 Am Rad 4½s '47	105½	105½	105½
1 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101	101	101
1 As Elec 4½s '53	38½	38½	38½
4 As G&E 5s '50	29	28¾	28¾
3 As G&E 5½s '77	32½	32½	32½
9 As G&E 5s '68	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
4 As T&T 5½s '55 A	70½	67	67
8 Atlan City El 3¼s '64	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
3 Baldw L 6s '50	73	73	73
7 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	110½	110¼	110¼
5 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	118	118	118
2 Birming Gas 5s '59	73½	73½	73½
2 Can Nor P 5s '53	102½	102½	102½
2 Caro P&L 5s '56	93	92½	92½
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103½	103½	103½
4 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	101¾	101½	101¾
11 Cen Ill P S 4½s '67 F	96	95	95¼
6 Cen P&L 5s '56	91	90¾	90¾
5 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	82	81½	81½
1 Cen St El 5s '48	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Chi J Ry&USY 5s'40	105	105	105
1 Chi Ry cod 5s'27	41	41	41
2 Cities Ser 5s'69	57	56	57
6 Cities Ser 5s'58	57⅜	57	57⅜
30 Cities Ser 5s'50	59⅛	57¼	57¼
6 Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12 Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	102¼	102	102
2 Cit SP&L 5½s'49	57	57	57
5 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	57¼	56¼	56¼
4 Commun P&L 5s'57	70	68	68
12 Commu PubSv5s'60A	99⅝	99	99⅛
8 Con GEL Ba3¼s'71	108½	108	108½
1 Con Gas Ut 6s'43st	56	56	56
10 Cont G&E 5s'58A	75½	74⅜	74⅝
9 Cudahy Pack 3¼s'55	97	96	96
2 DelEPow 5½s '59	103½	103½	103½
25 DetCGas 6s '47A	104½	104½	104½
1 DetCGas 5s '50B	104¾	104½	104½
3 Det Int Br 6½s '52ct	3	3	3
7 East G&F 4s '56 A	69½	68¼	68¼
11 Edis El Illums3½s '65	108¾	108¼	108¼
2 El Paso El 5s 50A	103½	103	103
10 Elec P&L 5s 2030	64	64	64
1 Elmira Wat L 5s '56	106	106	106
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Emp O&R 5½s '42	100	2932	100 29-32
3 Fed Water 5½s '54	72½	72½	72½
3 Fla P&L 5s '54	91	90¼	90¼
5 Fla Pow 4s '66C	83	83	83
1 Gatin P 5s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	75	75	75
9 Geo Pow 5s '67	87	87	87
8 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	69¼	68½	68½
2 Gran Zinc 6s '48	33	33	33
6 Hall Pr 6s '47A st	96½	96⅛	96⅛
9 Heller (W) &Co 4s '46	93½	93½	93½
2 Hous Gulf G 6½s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	90	86¼	86¼
7 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	97⅜	96	96
9 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	92¼	91¾	91¾
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	48½	48¼	48½
3 Int P Sec 7s '57 E	46½	46½	46½
4 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Int P Sec 6½s '55C	40	40	40
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	31	31	31
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	51	50½	50¾
1 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	70	70	70
11 It Sup Pw 6s 63A	40¼	40	40
10 Jer CenP&L4½s61C	104½	104½	104½
4 Jer Cen P&L 5s47B	104½	104	104
7 Ky Util 6s 69 I	79¼	79	79
9 Lehigh PS 6s2026A	101	100¾	100¾
1 Lex Util 5s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Lib McN & L 5s 42	104½	104½	104½
16 Lou P&L 5s 57	104¼	104	104
5 Memphis P&L 5s 48	91½	91½	91½
3 Midland Val 5s'43	60	60	60
1 Mid St Pet 6½s'45A	85	85	85
15 Minn P&L 4½s'78	95¾	94	94
1 Minn P&L 5s'55	101	101	101
1 Miss P&L Co 5s'57	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Miss Riv P 5s'51	107½	107½	107½
1 Mont-Dak P 5½s'44	96½	96½	96½
6 Munson SS 6½s'37 ct	4¼	4	4¼
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	87½	87½	87½
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	79	79	79
3 N Eng G&E 5s'50	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
15 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	84½	82¼	82¼
10 N Eng Pow 5s'48	83½	81¼	81¼
2 N Orl PS 6s '49 A	80½	80½	80½
2 N Orl PS 5s '42 st	93	93	93
6 NYWest Lt 4s 2004	104⅜	104½	104½
4 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	106¼	106⅛	106¼
13 NY St E&G 4½s '80	96	95¼	95¼
4 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	43	43	43
1 Nor Ind Pub Ss 5s '69	103½	103½	103½
3 Nor Ind Pub Ss 5s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Nor West El 6c '45 st	105½	105½	105½
1 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Okla Nat G 5s '46	95⅛	94½	94½
1 Okla Nat G 4½s '51 A	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	71¼	71½	71½
7 Pnn Cen P&L 4½s '77	84¾	84½	84½
1 Penn Cen P&L 5s '79	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	83	83	83
3 Penn W&P 5s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen W&P 4½s '68 B	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	89	89	89
6 Peo G L & C 4s '61 D	91½	91	91
3 Phila El P 5½s '72	111½	111¼	111¼
2 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	68½	68	68
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Port G&C 5s '40	57	57	57
1 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pub SN Ill 5es '66C	104¼	104	104
2 Pub SN Ill 4½s '81F	102¾	102½	102½
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	75½	75½	75½
2 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108	108	108
1 Sc ipps 5½s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Scullin Stl 3s '51	47	47	47
13 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	102¾	101½	101½
2 Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	102	102	102
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	101	101	101
2 South Car Pow 5s '57	78	78	78
3 So Cal Ed 4s '60	107	107	107
1 So Ind Ry 4s '51	40	40	40
1 So west A Tel5s'61A	98½	98½	98½
1 So west L&P 5s '57A	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 So west Pub S 6s'45A	103½	103½	103½
1 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	47	47	47
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	47	46	47
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	48	47½	47½
5 Stand P&L 6s '57	46	45½	45½
9 Starrett Corp 5s '50	32¾	31½	31½
1 West Pa El 5s 2030	103	103	103
7 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	89¼	88¼	88¼
13 W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	105	104½	104½
11 Wis Min L&P 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
3 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	102	102	102
3 York Rys 5s '37	85½	85	85

Foreign Bonds			
4 Tex P&L 5s '56	98⅛	97	97
2 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	82	82	82
11 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	54¼	53½	53½
12 Ulen&Co6s '50 4th st	36½	34¼	34¼
2 Unit El NJ 4s '49	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Unit L&P 6s '75	68	68	68
1 Unit L&P 5½s '59	101½	101½	101½
2 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	75½	74	74
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	85	85	85
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	15¾	15¼	15¾
3 Cubn Tob 5s '44	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Ercole M El 6½s '53A	42	42	42
1 Guan & Wes R 6s'58	51½	51½	51½
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	46	46	46
2 Maranhao Braz 7s'58	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
4 Parana Braz 7s'58	9	9	9
23 Pied El 6½s'60A	45½	44	44
1 Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	4	4	4
10 Tex El S 5s '60	88½	87¼	88
5 West Newsp Un 6s '44	52	49⅛	49⅛

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

U. S. Smelting Reduces Rate Of Decline in Net

During the three months ended August 31 the earnings of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. showed a smaller reduction from a year ago than in earlier months of 1938. In the three months in question net profit was $1,307,868, equal after preferred dividends to $1.70 per share of common, a reduction of 30 per cent from net of $1,-872,710 or $2.76 per common share a year ago. In the three months ended May 31, net of $663,434 or 49 cents per share of common marked a reduction of 61 per cent from net in the same period last year, and in the two months ended February 28 net of $392,784 or 22 cents per share was down 56 per cent.

Decline in the rate of reduction was due to certain distinctive features of United States Smelting's business, as well as to increase in prices of lead and zinc, produced in large quantities at the Utah properties were not in operation, and results for the first four months bore the full brunt of decline in lead, zinc and silver prices as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, as well as effects of increased costs in Mexico.

Throughout the three months to August 31, however, the Alaskan properties were in operation, producing gold with its unchanged price, and lead and zinc prices advanced, now being around a cent a pound or roughly 25 per cent higher than in April and May. Therefore, as United States Smelting came into the period of seasonally larger earnings, the rate of decline in profits from last year was reduced. Earnings and percentage decline in earnings from a year ago are shown in the following table:

	1938 Earnings	1937 Earnings	Decl.
2 mos. to Feb. 28	$392,784	$896,731	56%
3 mos. to May 31	663,434	1,716,453	61
3 mos. to Aug. 31	1,307,868	1,872,710	30
8 mos. to Aug. 31	2,364,086	4,485,894	37

Production from United States Smelting's Mexican mines is holding up, there being no significant change in output there. The Mexican Government has continued to buy gold without interruption.

The company is now negotiating a new labor agreement, to replace one recently expired.

Foreign Stocks			
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	97	97	97
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101	101	101
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	20¼	20	20
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	103½	102½	102½
6 Allied Strs 4½s'51	91	91	91
8 Allis Chalm 4s'52	109	108¾	108¾
2 Am&Por P5s 2030	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100½	100½	100½
21 AmIGChem 5½s'49	202½	101	101
10 Am Int 5½s'49	97⅞	97½	97⅞
18 Am T&T 3¼s'43	113¼	113	113
31 Am T&T 3¼s'66	102	101	101
10 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am WW&E 6s'75	98	98	98
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅜	105	105
4 Ann Arbor 4s'95	27½	27½	27½
9 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96	96
2 Arm Del 4s '55	96	96	96
5 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	97	97	97
3 AT&SF 3¼s Sh L 4s'58	102	102	102
7 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	103½	103¼	103½
1 ACL clt 4s '52	58½	58½	55½
1 Atl Gu ¾ WI 5s '59	50½	50½	50½
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	39⅜	39¾	39¾
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	16	14½	14½
17 B&O 5s '96 F	15½	14	14
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	16¼	15	15
36 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅜	12	12
6 B&O 4s '48	40	40	40
1 B&O Sth Ohio	38	37	37
1 B&O 5s B W '50	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	100⅛	100	100
1 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	108½	108½	108½
7 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	128	128	128
3 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103¾	103	103¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	97¾	97¼	97¾
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	92¼	92	92
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	23¼	22	22
1 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	20	20	20
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105¼	105½	105½
10 Bkly n Gas 6s '47	103¾	102½	102½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Buf-Gen El 4½s '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25	25	25
3 Ca Nat Ry 5s '70	116¼	116¼	116¼
3 Ca Nor Ry 4½s '55	113½	113½	113½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	111	111
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112⅞	110	110
14 San Net Ry 4½s '57	110½	110	110
3 Can Nor 4½s '46	120½	120½	120½
3 Can Pac 5s '54	94	94	94
5 Can Pac 4½ss '48	92	92	92
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	91½	91	91
7 Can Pac 4s perp	76½	75⅝	75½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80	80	80
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Cen New Eng 4s '61	31	31	31
1 Cen NY Pw 3¼s '62 H	105	105	105
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	46	46	46
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66½	66½	66½
13 Certain-td 5½s '48	74	73	73
2 ChampP&P 3d-4¾s '50	98	98	98
1 C&O 4½s '92	116½	116¼	116½
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	91	91	91
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 B	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 Chi&Alton 3s '49	11½	10	10
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92	92	92
1 Chi & Er 5s 51	11	11	11
2 Chi E Ill 5s 51 ct	10	10	10
1 Chi & Erie 5s 82	83	83	83
17 Chi Gt West 4s 59	17	16½	16½
26 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7½	7	7
4 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	2½	2½	2½
1 CM&SP 4½s A 89	22	22	22
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	21	20	20
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	16½	16¼	16½
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	14½	14½	14½
8 Chi & NW 4s 87	12⅞	12½	12½
3 Chi & NW 5½s 87	12⅞	12½	12⅞
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 CRI&P 4s 88	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¼	7	7
2 CXL & NO 5s 51	68½	68½	68½
3 Ch & Ir In 5s 5860	38¼	38	38
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	87½	87½	87½
4 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	88¾	88½	88½
5 Cinn Gas&El 3½s'57	109¾	109¼	109¼
14 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 CC&StL 4½s'77	50¼	50	50
3 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s'50	106¾	106½	106½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109½	109½	109½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	75	75	75
11 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	65½	65	65
2 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	92½	92½	92½
8 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	94¾	93¾	93¾
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91¾	91¾	91¾
11 Consol Ed 4s '51	100⅝	99¾	99¾
1 Com'l Cred 3¾s'62	102¾	102¼	102¼
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	103½	103⅜	103½
12 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	107½	107⅜	107½
42 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	102½	101¾	101¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	102½	102½	102½
$14 Cwlth Ed 3¼s'70 Sw1	102¼	101¼	101¾
41 Con Edis 3½s'48	103¾	103½	103⅝
5 Con Edis 3¼s'46	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 Con Edis 3¼s'56	103¼	101¼	103¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s'58	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
5 Con Gas 3½s'51	100	100	100
11 CleveUnTer4¼s'77C	65½	65	65
3 Consol'n Coal 4s '60	45	45	45
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '66	103½	103⅜	103⅜
11 Crane Co 3½s'51 ct	104	103½	103½
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	104	103½	103½
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	35	35	35
7 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108½	108¼	108¼
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	45½	44	44
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	106	106	106
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	103½	103½	103½
5 D & R G 4s '36	10	10	10
4 D & R G West 5s '55	4½	4½	4½
5 D & R G West 5s '78	9	9	9
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	96	96	96
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	14	14	14
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¾	108½	108½
1 Eastn' Ry Minn 4s '48	100	100	100
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105	105	105
14 Erie rfg 5s '67	10½	10¼	10¼
18 Erie rfg 5s '75	10¾	10¼	10¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
12 Erie cv 4s '53 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Erie cv 4s '53 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Fairbnks Morse 4s '56	102⅜	102½	102½
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	61¾	61¾	61¾
15 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	101½	101½
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99	99
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
3 Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50¾	50	50
4 Goodrich 6s '45	97¼	97¼	97¼
16 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103⅜	103⅜
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	74	74	74
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	95	95	95
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85½	85½	85½
15 GulfStUtil 4s '66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Haackens Wa♦ 4s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	26½	26½	26½
6 Hud&Manrfg 5s '57	46	45½	45½
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	12⅞	12⅞
8 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	32	31½	31½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	39	38½	38½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	106	106
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	48	47⅝	47⅝
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	84	83¾	84
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3	2¾	2¾
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12½	12½	12½
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	66½	67
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1 Int Paper 6s '55	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Int Rys CA 6½s '47	86¼	85¾	85¾
148 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99½	99¼	99¼
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	58½	56	56
59 Int T&T 5s '55	62	59½	59½
9 Jones&LaughSt4½s 61	93	92	92
2 Kans O&E 4½s '80	104	104	104
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	101	101	101
5 Koppers Co 4s 51	101½	101	101
20 Kresge Found 4s 45	102½	102½	102½
1 Kresge Found 3½s 47	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	49	49	49
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	50	50	50
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	49½	49½	49½
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	80½	80	80
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	26½	26½	26½
10 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17⅛	16¾	16¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
6 Liquid Carb 4s 47	107	106½	106½
16 Lowe's 3½s 46	99¾	98¾	98¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	73	73	73
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	76	75	75
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	84½	84½	84½
20 Louis & N un 4s 40	99	98	98
5 Manati Sug 4s'57	25¼	25½	25¼
4 Manhat Ry 4s'90	22⅞	22½	22½
8 Manhat Ry 4s590ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¼	103½	103¼
1 MilEIRy&L 5s 61B	103½	103½	103½
10 Mil St Ry&L 5s'71	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 M-K-Tex 5s '63A	37½	37	37
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	15	15	15
10 Mo Pac 4½s'49	3½	3	3
19 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15¼	14¾	14¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '78G	15	14¾	14¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	15½	14¾	14¾
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4½	4½	4½
4 Mohk&O Montg 5s'47	17	17	17
12 Mpls & Oh 5s'78	22	21	21
38 Mob & O 4½s'77	19¾	18½	18½
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92¾	92½	92½
4 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	45	45	45
11 Mor&EssexL½s2000	48½	48	48
35 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 Nassau El 4s '51	30	30	30
51 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	101	100½	100½
17 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105¾	105½	105¼
2 Natl Steel 4s'6 5	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
3 New Eng T&T5s'52	122	122	122
13 N O Pu

Frey Says Labor and Industry Suffer by U. S. Interference

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 26 (AP)—John P. Frey, chief of the AFL Metal Trades Department, attacked federal regulation of wages and industrial relations today and called for greater co-operation between labor and industry.

In his annual report to the Metal Trades Conference, Mr. Frey said that the trade union movement was founded on "self government in industry instead of government by bureaus and administrators."

Congress, he declared, would do much to prevent recurring depressions by establishing "the proper and adequate rules under which business is to be conducted."

"Business and organized labor labor through the conference room and collective bargaining, must then work out the problem of stable production and the economically sound division of the wealth being created," he said.

Mr. Frey's report criticized both the Wage-Hour Law and the National Labor Relations Act. The administration of the latter, he said, was a "disrupting" factor in American industry.

"Both the law and the personnel must be changed before the Board under the Wagner Act can constructively and sanely apply its authority to protect the right of wage-earners to be represented by organizations of their own choosing," he said.

The Wage-Hour Law, he continuer, conferred "extraordinary authority" on the administrator amounting to "bureaucratic or commissar control."

Denounces Communist Activity

The metal trades chief also criticized the activity of Communists in the labor movement, the political ventures of the rival CIO, and its contributions to political campaigns.

In less specific terms, he struck at centralization of government authority, "college professors and theorists in administrative posts," and at a "super-intelligent, highly educated minority" he said was preaching that workers should trade their independence for security.

"Should the day come," he continued, "when American workmen, instead of depending upon themselves depend upon outsiders for leadership and guidance, then American wage-earners will have lost their independence and their capacity for self-government."

In calling for co-operation between business and government, Mr. Frey said both understood their problems as thoroughly "as the great majority of those who profess to be economists."

"It is evident that unless labor and business join hands on a larger scale than ever before," he went on, "the people . . . will insist that the Government endeavor to do what business and labor only are adequately equipped by experience to undertake."

Mr. Frey urged the creation of more wealth through industry and agriculture, and said if it was not done there would be an increasing need for government relief for the unemployed.

The metal trades chief did not propose specifically approval of amendments to the Wage-Hour Law which probably will be voted on in the AFL convention, but instead left it to the metal trades meeting to decide its policy toward the Act.

He said his complaint was not directed at the present wage-hour administrator, nor at the minimum wages and maximum hours specified in the statute, but rather at some of the discretionary powers vested in an administrator.

Some parts of the law, he said, "establish principles and policies which run counter to the welfare of our trade union movement."

He objected particularly to sections giving the administrator exclusive power over learners and apprentices without regard to existing employer-employee agreements or the standards developed by the Federal Apprentice Training Committee.

Mr. Frey further complained about provisions he said gave the administrator too free a hand in selecting industry committees to determine minimum wages without consulting employers and employees, provisions for the classification of labor by degrees of skill, and the authority to accept or reject industry committee wage recommendations.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Co-operative Hall, Burleigh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (First Church): Pump Room, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Lancashire

Bolton: The Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

London

London (First Church): Chiswick Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13. Amplified in Hogarth Hall.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Victoria Hall, Hanley, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Wolverhampton: Civic Hall, North Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Church Edifice, Rathmines Park, Rathmines, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): The New Cinerama, Victoria Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.

Germany

Esslingen: Kirchengebäude, Mettingerstrasse 47, 8 p. m., Oct. 8. In German.

Hamburg (First Church): Conventgarten, Fuhlentwiete 29, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Hannover (Second Church): Konzerthaus, Goethebruecke, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Lubeck: "Flora," Nebenhofstrasse 9-9A, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Reutlingen: Kreisregierung, Bismarckstrasse 47, 8 p. m., Oct. 8. In German.

New Zealand

Hastings: Assembly Hall, Heretaunga Street, E. 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

New Plymouth: Empire Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Wanganui: Opera House, St. Hill Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Wellington (Second Church): St. James' Theater, Courtenay Place, C3, 8:35 p. m., Nov. 6.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Long Beach (auspices Third Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Cedar Avenue at Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Colorado

Sterling: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, Sixth and Sherman, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored), Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

East St. Louis: Ainad Temple, Seventh Street and St. Louis Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Macomb: Presbyterian Church, East Carroll and Dudley Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Wood River: East Alton-Wood River Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Indiana

Evansville: Coliseum, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Fort Wayne: North Side High School Auditorium, 475 East State Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Hagerstown: Community Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple, 115 West Seventh Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Webster City: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, Walton Avenue and East Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Maryland

Catonsville: Church Edifice, Frederick Road and St. Timothy's Lane, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Hagerstown: Ballroom, Alexander Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Massachusetts

Medford: Medford High School Auditorium, Forest Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

Northampton: High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

Coldwater: Coldwater High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Pontiac: Pontiac High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Port Huron: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Missouri

St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 113 Third Street, North, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Nebraska

Weeping Water: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

New Hampshire

Claremont: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

New Jersey

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Newark: Charles Perkins School, West Maple Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Staten Island (Second Church): Church Edifice, New Dorp Lane at Second Street, New Dorp, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Imperial Theater, 4 p. m., Oct. 2.

Ohio

Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Tiffin: Columbian High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Oklahoma

Grandfield: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Ponca City: Senior High School Auditorium, Fifth and Overbrook Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3. (Note change of place.)

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Oregon

Cottage Grove: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Pennsylvania

Connelsville: Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

Lock Haven: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Scranton: American Legion Hall, 415 North Washington Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Washington

Bothell: Bothell High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Longview: R. A. Long High School Auditorium, Nichols Boulevard and Kentucky, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Milwaukee (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1036 North Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Superior: Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and John Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 2, 9; Nov. 6, 13; also short-wave station W1XAL, 16:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 16, Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Texas

Beaumont — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 2, 16, Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

San Francisco — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Oct. 2; Nov. 6; Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

FSA Seeks Leases For Farm Tenants Covering 3 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—R. W. Hudgens, Regional Director, announced that in considering applications for rehabilitation loans for the Farm Security Administration, emphasis will be placed on soil improvement, increased livestock production, and better tenure arrangements.

Many families in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina receiving aid "have proved to themselves that soil building practices bring quick returns to the tenant and improve the land to the advantage of the landlord," Mr. Hudgens said.

Fine feed crops made by farmers this year indicate "now is the time to expand the livestock program," the Regional Director said, adding the FSA hoped to increase production so that "within a few years" livestock would replace cotton as the "principal cash income crop."

"Effort will be made this year to assist families to secure written leases for three years or longer so that important soil-building work can be started by a large percentage of our borrowers," Mr. Hudgens said.

"The remarkable progress of the 50,000 rehabilitation farm families in this region has advanced many of them to some measure of security, as they are now equipped with good tools, workstock, equipment, and have laid by feed and food reserves.

"The customary short-time leases of many families prevented soil-building practices and development of pastures to produce better yields and income from livestock. Where satisfactory leases have been secured this work is now well advanced."

Last year, the FSA Director said, approximately 8 per cent of the farmers' income came from livestock, and "we hope to increase this 40 to 50 per cent within a few years, thereby replacing cotton as the principal cash income crop."

"Cotton," he continued, "will have its place in southern agriculture, but co-operating with control programs and by substitution of other crops that are of more certain profit, our farm families will gradually replace a large portion of their former cotton acreage."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates. 339 Huntington Ave Tel. Com. 3212.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ideal 2-room kitchenette apartment in one-family house; quiet; private street; reasonable; 5 minute subway. Sheepshead 3-7976-J.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Mrs. G. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447-J for appointment.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home; splendid table, own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; Sept., Oct. rates, $14 and $16. Booklet, MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Opportunities for able students to earn room and board in homes. Call LON. 5771

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN, Christian Scientist, experienced purchasing foodstuffs, planning menus, directing help for well-established institution. Box X-77, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young practical nurse (Christian Scientist) for young lady. Tel. ENdicott 2-7882 (N. Y. C.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT.—Cheerful, comfortably furnished bed-sitting room in pleasant surroundings; board optional. HOward 9094.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Garrison Rd.—Spacious, comfortable room, fireplace; newly furnished and decorated. LON. 8858.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62 — Large, attractive single bedrooms; close Columbia; Juilliard; Drive. MO. 2-2654.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th (Apt. 62)—Cheerful, newly decorated single, facing Hudson; home atmosphere, good transportation; conveniences; reasonable; business person.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St. N. W.—Large room with private bath; meals if desired; near center of city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1865 California St. N. W.—Furn., attractive front room, newly decorated, 4 windows, excel. bed, large closet, always warm; conv. transp.; owner's home. DU. 2453.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 229 Quackenbon St. N. W.—Comfortably furnished single or double rooms; detached private home; quiet, restful; 2 bus lines; $15 and $20. GE. 1859.

SALESMEN WANTED

GOOD opening for salesmen in well established line of investment securities; salary or commission depending on past record; state qualifications. Write Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man desires position metal shop, experience bench work, layout, jigs, tinplates; 2 years aircraft; excellent refs. W. FLOOD, Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle-aged, clean character, single; free to travel; knows Florida. Box A-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires work by hour or day; or care of children. Manchester, N. H. 4806-M. 172 Laurel St.

MATURE woman, cultural background, wishes to make contact with one whose home needs her presence and cheerful service; share responsibility; companionable. Box X-78, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ENGLISHWOMAN, wide experience in homemaking, seeks an executive position; highest references as house mother, hostess, teacher. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by Parisienne conversation, grammaire, beginners, advanced; reasonable references as house mother, hostess, teacher. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FRENCH lessons by Parisienne conversation, grammaire, beginners, advanced; reasonable references. MADEMOISELLE SILVESTRE, 611 W. 137th (Apt. 62), N. Y. C. ED. 4-8576.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Winner! Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments: $5 for $1 Personals: no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWER, Dept. H-229, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Dophia, Fitchburg S-55, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Interior Decorating Business

For sale with building and stock. Equipped with show-room and work-rooms. Excellent location; high-class trade; well established. $25,000 required to handle. Box 34, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
VAN AND STORAGE
REX L. HODGES, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
national advertisers phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 CONN. AVE. CLev. 9831

New Homes for Sale
You will find our list attractive and prices just right
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Building District 9246

HELEN TURLEY
Teacher of Voice and Church Soloist
employs a method where tone is considered as the expression of a thought. Studio, 1826 Massachusetts Ave. N. W.
Write or phone for an appointment.
WALNUT 7700 BRANCH 109

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

In addition to
The new 1938 Frigidaire
with the METER MISER we also have
Used Reconditioned Refrigerators
Prices $24.50, $34.50, $49.50, $69.50 and up
DISTRICT ELECTRIC CO.
DUpont 5900 #1 DUPONT CIRCLE
Open Evenings to 8 P. M.

MAINE

AUBURN

E. V. McCrellis & Co.
Painters and Interior Decorators
Modene and Masury Paints
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
Auburn Motor Sales

BANGOR

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTSWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving
Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

CURRAN-CO. BOOT SHOP
72 MAIN STREET
New Shoes
in
Red Cross, Walk-Over and Selby

BROCKWAY'S FLOWER SHOP
15 Central Street Dial 2-2362
Bonded Member Telegraph Del. Service

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

MAINE

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENTSQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

Our Sportswear Section Sponsors
MATEYS
Sweaters and Skirts in Matching Colors, 3.95 each
Ushering in new drama, new beauty, new luxury in your sweater and skirt costume with these exquisite matching shades—Teal Blue, Harvest Rust, Pine Needle Green or Titian Tan. Sweaters of Brushed Wool in Brooks type. Skirts of smart Shetland Tweed. Sizes 14 to 20.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

Reminder
Don't miss the good news.
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Langley's
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
SPODE CHINA
Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

Needlepoint Pieces
Exquisite petit-point centers with backgrounds only to be filled in.
HARRY G. EMMONS

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats — Dresses — Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
11 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke — New England Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 453
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

INSURANCE
All Kinds
See This Agency Now!
ROBERT S. PERKINS
1178 ELM STREET

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Drapery Service
O. J. Malmgren Co.
36 W. Central Tel. 7370

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

Priscilla Tea Room
Air Conditioned for Comfort
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST TEL. 272

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Make Your Fall and Winter Clothing Look Like New
3 Water St. Tel. 170

RHODE ISLAND

NASHUA
(Continued)

HARDY GREENHOUSES
Hudson, N. H. Tel. 2434-M
and
Milford, N. H.
South St. Tel. 299
We telegraph flowers

A New and Finer Avard's For Your Convenience
A presentation of assured interest to Men, Young Men and Boys aged from 10 to 20—who enjoy the niceties and many advantages of choice Exclusive Clothing and Haberdashery—at Popular Prices.
AVARD'S
161 MAIN STREET

PORTSMOUTH

FALL HATS
In all the new colors. Featuring Country Club and Knowlton Felt Hats
Prices $1.98 up to $12.50
S. EDNA THOMPSON
31 Pleasant Street

"There is nothing finer than THE NEW STROMBERG-CARLSON RADIO"
Outstanding in Tone, Style, Value, Performance.
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
301 State Street. Open Evenings.

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
3 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

Much-Trimmed Hats
The Order of the Day
GERMAINE MODES
136 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 306

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

PAWTUCKET

2 + 2 = 4
1 Good Battery + 5 Good Tires
=
Good Riding
See
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter St. Tel. Perry 6789

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

PHONE US
When in Need of
COAL or OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
VIRGINIA AVE. AND 35TH STREET

Genuine Harris Tweed Coats
Regulation Style Blue, Brown, and Green Checks. Made to Sell $24.95
Special at $19.95
Misses' Sizes $14.20
NACHMAN'S
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men
West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO. ROBINSON ST. Dial 5-9148
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9824 5-6281
618 N. Lombardy Street
17611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

Clover
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

CANADA

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Hudson's Bay Company
MUSIC
at Your Fingertips
Visit our Sheet Music and Record Department for What's New.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Coun? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
Shop With Confidence When You Shop at the "Bay" in Edmonton

You Can Always Rely on What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good
For Delivery Telephone 87-647

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

Hats AFFLECK'S Caps
Exclusive Hatters to Men
AFFLECK HAT SHOP
321 Portage Avenue

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

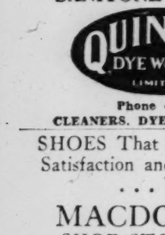
SHOES That Give Comfort Satisfaction and Long Wear . . . Visit
MACDONALD SHOE STORE LTD.
492-4 Main Street

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
are Hamilton headquarters for
NU-BACK CORSETS
—the foundation of fall smartness
$3.95-$8.95
Our Expert Corsetieres know the answer to every figure problem.



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2337

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 946

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Maxwell's *Hairdressers*
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

How to Find
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

OTTAWA (Continued)

The label of good shopping value
Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6383

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A NEW TYPE OF
Smooth Creamy
BUTTERMILK
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

Character Clothes for Women
Ira Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's "Badge of Merit" MILK
Irradiated
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

HELEN SIMPSON *Flowers*
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

MISS TOPLEY THOMAS
Teacher of
Public Speaking, Reading, Dramatic Art
Class and Private Lessons
21 PRINCE ARTHUR AVENUE

TORONTO (Continued)

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

Comfortable Shoes for Fall

CANTILEVER SHOES
18 BLOOR ST., W. TORONTO

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Cash and Carry

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
LAZARE'S & CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
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- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

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Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
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FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

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8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

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Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

MONTREAL (Continued)

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

We Solicit Enquiries
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MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

HOME *Refurnishing* **PROGRAM**
REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME
R. H. Williams & SONS LIMITED
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BICKLEY, Kent.—Well appointed house near station; excellent cuisine, lovely garden, garage; moderate terms. Crofton Lodge, Ravensbourne 3389.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house, beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 19, Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021).

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

COURIERS

LONDON—Owner-driver, sightseeing, country runs, shopping; Ford 8; 3/6 hour, 3½d. mile. Probisher 4697. 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Specializing in School Classes
Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

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CROSS-BRED bitch puppies (Redsetter-Labrador Retriever), 4 months; very moderate price for good home. 22 Barham Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 20.

DRESSMAKING

MODEL dressmaking of every description; court, wedding gowns a specialty; your dress problem solved whether you are outsize or small; let me make your next day or evening dress; own materials accepted. FLORENCE HILLS, 22 Princes St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1. Mayfair 4107.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163. Brochure Free.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

AMERICAN lady living in London offers services as companion, chauffeuse, secretary in return for congenial home with opportunity for study; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1172, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady (30) offers companionship voyage overseas (Australia, America, or elsewhere), for fare only; experienced. Box W-1174, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Acton—2 unfurnished rooms (3 if desired), kitchen, own bathroom; electric light; moderate rent. Box W-1162, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Ealing—Modern Service Flatlets with kitchenettes, from 28/-; meals as desired. "Compton," 13 Creffield Road, W. 5. Acorn 1889.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MODERN walnut sideboard, in good condition, with oval mirror, cost £10.10, will accept £5. Box W-1169, BCM/CSM, London.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION OR PRIVATE TREATY, EPSOM, SURREY—Convenient freehold country house. Well cultivated garden adjoining quiet park-like recreation ground. Six bedrooms, garage, etc.; 3 mins. bus Epsom Station; 35 mins. train Waterloo, Victoria, London Bridge. Apply Robt. W. Fuller, Moon & Fuller, The Estate Offices, Epsom. Tel. 558

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, St. John's Wood, N. W.—Small furnished house for 6 months from Dec. 1st; view by appointment. Box W-1171, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Centrally situated modern building, fully equipped; 1/6 an hour. Box W-1173, BCM/CSM, London.

PERSONAL SERVICES

LONDON—To inexperienced home-makers, practical aid in foundational cooking and economy given by one fully qualified, from 1/- per hour. Box W-1168, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

COMPANION-Help (Scandinavian) desires post where maid is kept; light duties; languages, shorthand, typing, etc. Box W-1170, BCM/CSM, London.

GENTLEWOMAN requires position of trust; all round experience; good organizer; would travel. Box W-37, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Few comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms, conveniently situate for all parts; moderate terms. Miss Franklin, 21 Craven Road, Lancaster Gate, Paddington 3763.

LONDON—Unfurnished room in well appointed ground floor mansion flat; use kitchen and bathroom; C. H. W.; 25/- p. w. 4 Gordon Mansions, Torrington Place, W. C. 1. MUSeum 6715.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms, near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 35 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8—Charming service rooms, concealed H. and C., large cupboards; from 25/- with breakfast; dining room, full service; garden; perfect quiet; near Christian Science church. Tel. Western 9244.

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HIGH-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS —C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15.

FIRST-CLASS footwear repairs; good workmanship, sound materials; collected and delivered. T. C. Dyer, 28A Wakeman Rd., London, N. W. 10 WIL. 1335.

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25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Ladies' and Gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1.

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Gives Lessons in
Singing and Interpretation, also Voice Production for Speakers, Readers, etc. Enquiries: 163B Sutherland Ave., London, W. 9 Telephone: ABERCORN 1818

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Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

CONSTANCE BAILEY, MUS. BAC. L.R.A.M. (Piano) Dalesmore, Hampden Rd., High Wycombe, Bucks. Preparation for MUS. BAC. L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.O. and matriculation paper work

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A CHARMING HOUSE
WIMBLEDON COMMON (near). In a most convenient situation on high ground with views to the South and only 6 minutes' walk from the station. Attractive detached residence with 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, etc. Double garage. Central heating. The lovely terraced gardens are a special feature and have space for tennis. To be sold freehold at a reasonable figure or might be let. Sole Agents, HAWES & CO., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

TUITION

OXFORD graduate coaches boys or girls; entrance exams, school certificate. 289 Palloden Way, London, N. W. 11. SPE. 7575.

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AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 6672.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs; engraving, chromium and silver plating, gilding; 40 years experience. J. Matthews, 151 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7.

WINDOW CLEANING

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING, Est. 1902, 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762 Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
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INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.

K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK RD., W. 2.
Phone Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

James Rugg & Son, Ltd.
Builders—Decorators
Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
165 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5
Tel: Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
89 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8
WESTERN 0921

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the **"Heel to Ball"**
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON.
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

FURS
NEW MODELS in fine quality Skins at reasonable prices. Remodelling Furs a speciality. Personal and experienced advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials.
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

For Reliable Furs, Expert Renovations or Remodellings, try

ARTHUR PERRY & Co.
FURRIERS
16 Gt. Marlborough St., W. 1 Ph. Ger. 6200
Fur Coat Makers Since 1884

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
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Furnishing Fabrics

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Made in Sheffield
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1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins, Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

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Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

BLINDS BAYSWATER 2095 **CURTAINS**
G. A. WILLIAMS & SON Ltd.
42, QUEENSWAY, BAYSWATER, W. 2.

ARTHURS STORES
(DAVIES & COURT, LTD.)
59, Westbourne Grove, W. 2.
Telephones: BAYswater 2424-2425
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS
Purveyors of Finest Quality English, Scotch and Colonial Meats

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

Diana Shoes for Ladies STYLE-COMFORT
A. STINSON LTD.
Expert Shoe Service
178 Earls Court Road, London, SW5

VERITY PRESS
CIRCULARS STATIONERY CATALOGUES
All Commercial Printing
BISHOPSGATE 7473.
208 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

Mlle. Bozec
for
Smart Town and Country Clothes at Reasonable Prices
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Telephone: Regent 2147

HINCHLIFFES
53 Eastbourne Terrace
London, W.2
Paddington 0112
and Branches
COALS

ENGLAND

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

The **BOWMAL** **Bed Settee**

Solid framed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress. A thoroughly practical and comfortable settee attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd. Tailors, Hosiers and School Outfitters
123 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford Bromley, Kent, Upminster.

LONDON, S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes

Dixon's Garages
of
134, West Hill, Putney, S. W. 15, and 39/41 Wimbledon Park Rd., Southfields, S. W. 18
'Phone PUT: 0396-7
Are there to SERVICE your CAR *Try Them*

PUTNEY and EAST SHEEN
AVIARIES (A. S. Clarke)
176 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15 Phone PUTNEY 1502
and at
282 Upper Richmond Rd., E. Sheen Ph. Prospect 3245
DOMESTIC PETS and ALL LIVE STOCK supplied and BOARDED.

BLAKE & CO. for FIREWORKS
STATIONERS NEWSAGENTS TYPEWRITERS
TYPEWRITER REPAIRS, Etc.
62 High St., Putney Tel. 0679

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

R. W. SMALE
Builder and Decorator

13 Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

The oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon. Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure milk delivered twice daily.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of Underwear
SWITZER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

MAISON PROST LTD.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24 St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73 Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106 Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)
PHONE 92325

GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing,
Fount Pens, Sports Goods,
High Class Fishing Tackle.
Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

Buy your COAL
Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS 18 Westmoreland Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a portrait of Lord Chesterfield by Samuel Johnson:

"PICT URE C PIJXYIP IRZ AQQE R SJVZ RUJEY FCPT, AXP C GCEZ IQ CT JESH R FCP RUJEY SJVZT."

A Rebus

Today's rebus, which has a legal twist, comes from The Enigma, official organ of the N. P. L. The letters below represent, in rebus from, a 9-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

TIFF
If you guess this right
You win your case on sight.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing SHOP to MALL in 6 moves.

A Bit of Division

Divide 32 into 2 parts so that their product will be 112.

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	close	quiet	
2	lyric	sanguine	
3	rebellious	restricted	1
4	secret	pliant	
5	alert	melodic	
6	careless	attentive	
7	silent	hidden	
8	yielding	lively	
9	observant	heedless	
10	hopeful	riotous	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Wise Use of Time

"One hears a great deal nowadays about the profitable or intelligent use of leisure. The wise use of quarter-hours has decided victory or defeat for many battles; similarly, the wise use of quarter-hours has been the principal deciding factor in the success or failure of many a man or woman."—George W. Blount.

Little Chauncey

"Might I suggest Charlie McCarthy as possible presidential timber—well, timber anyway!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Canary Can Sing So Long Without Stopping for Breath?

Miss K. S., of Waban, Mass., writes to ask: "When does a canary bird breathe when it is singing? My canary often sings for nearly a minute at a time, a continuous outpouring of song that would seem to make breathing impossible."

In order to find an answer to that question, we must first consider how the canary goes about making his song—the mechanics of his music box, so to speak.

Song birds, including the canary (which was originally a finch of the Canary Islands), do not form their sounds in the larynx, as do humans. Instead, the song bird's voice originates in the syrinx.

The syrinx (from a Greek word meaning "pipe") is a special organ commonly located at the junction of the windpipe and the bronchi. The back part of the syrinx constitutes a peculiarly shaped chamber or tympanum. The interior is divided by a bar of bone with a membrane,

at its upper portion, which is especially adapted to vibration.

Air forced from the canary's lungs sets the elastic membranes to vibrating very rapidly. Sound is the result of vibration, the speed of the vibration determining the pitch of the sound. Low notes in the musical scale do not require so rapid vibration as do higher notes in the scale.

The tension of the vibrating membranes in the canary's syrinx is controlled by muscles in the bird's throat. Changing the tension of the membrane changes the pitch of the bird's song, just as tightening a violin string raises its pitch, and loosening it lowers the pitch (by changing the rate of vibration).

The volume of air which birds are able to take into their lungs, which is great in comparison with their size, and the ease and power with which they expel it through the song-producing organ, give one a clue as to how even the smallest of song birds is able to give utterance to such thrillingly prolonged notes without apparent effort.—W. P. Keasbey

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Report Abridged

Question: An activity supported by the organization submitted a report of its work. The report bore a notation that it was to be read to the members at a meeting. At the meeting, the report was read with the exception of a section dealing with figures. A member made the point that the request that the report be read to the members made it necessary to read the entire report. A vote was taken on the question, and a large majority voted not to hear the rest of the report; but the president, nevertheless, had the entire report read. Is it proper to require a report to be read contrary to the wishes of the members present?

Answer: No, the notation was probably intended to indicate that the report should be presented to the entire membership rather than to a sub-group, and not intended to control the action of the members regarding it. It is the prerogative of the assembly to decide whether it shall receive a report, or how much of the report, or any other paper, shall be presented.

After the Storm

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, New York

View Taken at Barcelona, Lake Erie

Vocations

Accounting Car Service

A first-class accountant has this unique way of making a living: He has fitted up a completely machine-equipped modern office in an auto trailer. Making daily or weekly calls on prominent businessmen, he goes from one bookkeeping job to another, doing the work in his trailer office.

He calls his service the Accounting Car Service and is listed in the telephone directory as such. Another phase of his work is helping the businessman to make out his yearly income tax report.

As his work is economical and efficient, he has established a paying business in a short time.—Rudy D. W., Aberdeen, Wash.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "This man I thought had been a lord among wits, but I find he is only a wit among lords."

A Rebus: Plain TIFF (plaintiff).

Letter Changing: Shop, ship, slip, slid, said, sail, mail, mall.

A Bit of Division: 4 and 28.

Fun With Synonyms: Close—restricted; lyric—melodic; rebellious—riotous; secret—hidden; alert—lively; careless—heedless; silent—quiet; yielding—pliant; observant—attentive; hopeful—sanguine.

Quotation for Today

THE moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of Eastern magnificence and the splendor of conquest are odious as well as perishable.

—BUCKMINSTER

Brevities

Detroit News: If the elbows are solidly planted on the table, a quarter of a watermelon can be a balanced meal.

Brooks-Scanlon Pine Echoes: A western dean thinks many of the boys and girls come to college far too young. Not in that last campus musical play we saw.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: In the political campaign this year, the Republicans have comfortable positions as spectators. They just sit around hoping that the right kind of Democrats will beat the wrong ones.

Charles Collins in Chicago Tribune: A shy little hamburger stand on the far south side advertises itself as "The Last Ground Up."

San Francisco Chronicle: Moviegoers find it possible to see over the new miniature millinery with ease. In fairness to the sex it should be explained that this is unintentional.

Portland Oregonian: "What," asks a noonday orator, "is more genuinely satisfying than a tie between father and son?" Two ties—if father wishes to be completely dressed.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Treasure Hunt

Give your guests lists of small articles which have been "hidden" in plain sight around the room. They are to find each article and write down its location, but they must not move anything or make remarks that would reveal to others the hiding places.

It is surprising how many things can be put in plain sight and yet seem invisible. A few examples: A wire hairpin hung in a fireplace screen; a thimble on top of a table lamp; a safety pin fastened in a silk lamp shade.

A prize may be given to the first one to complete his list. This is fun for the players and very amusing to the host and hostess who watch their guests crawling, craning, and snooping about the room.—Margaret M. H., St. Paul, Minn.

Or the Week Before

"Most of the things that are put off until tomorrow should have been done yesterday." — Abbie Kastanek.

In Lighter Vein

Willing to Please

"Well, Eric, what will you become when you grow up?"

"First of all a teacher to please mother, then a musician to satisfy dad, and then an airman to please myself.—Wroble na Dachu, Cracow.

Success at Last

Then there is the fable about the musical genius who gave the best years of his life to perfect a melody. At last success came and it was adopted as the theme song for a cereal company broadcast.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Service With a Smile

Diner: "I can't eat this soup."

Waiter: "Sorry, sir. I'll call the manager."

Diner: "Mr. Manager, I can't eat this soup."

Manager: "I'll call the chef."

Diner: "Mr. Chef, I can't eat this soup."

Chef: "What's wrong with it?"

Diner: "Nothing, I haven't a spoon."—Grit.

Second Nature

Two friends sat on the sea sands at Long Beach watching the bathers. There was one among the latter who won their admiration by his expertness.

This person looked like an Indian. He dived beautifully and swam like a swan. But where he particularly shone was at treading water. Holding his head and shoulders above the surface he literally walked back and forth through the surf.

"Wonder, isn't he?" stated the first spectator.

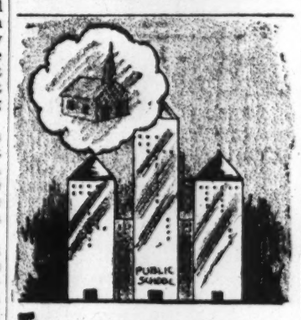
"It doesn't surprise me," said the second. "He's only doing what you'd expect him to do. He used to be a letter carrier in Venice."—Christian Advocate.

The Man

"I never see your name in the papers," remarked a constituent to the member for the division. "Don't you ever make a speech?"

"Certainly," replied the M. P. "Look here. Here is a full report of the Prime Minister's speech, and at the end you will notice in brackets the word 'murmurs.' Well—I was the man who murmured."—Evening News, Portsmouth.

Worth Knowing



"NEW YORK CITY HAS THE LARGEST MUNICIPAL SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE WORLD~ 1,110,000 STUDENTS AND 38,000 TEACHERS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Feeding the Hungry

New York

Every night as the clock strikes ten, a group of weary men gather near the entrance of a prosperous restaurant in New York's theater district.

Some of the group are mere boys, stranded in the big city to which rosy hope had beckoned them. Others are the traditional unemployed.

As the hour wanes, an employee of the restaurant comes out and calls 12 or 15 of the eager group to step forward.

One by one they go quietly into the dining room to sit comfortably at the counter where, a short time before, well-dressed patrons enjoyed the excellent cuisine, at a price.

But there is no charge attached to the substantial meal set before these men. They are guests for the hour of Mr. Rossoff, the dynamic proprietor. And it is to his thoughtfulness in devising a plan by which unsold food is attractively served free of charge to those in need, that these unusual customers are not only fed but sent on their way with good cheer in their hearts.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aguirre, Pedro (pā′-thrō ägēr′-rā) — A strong candidate for the presidency of Chile in the coming elections.

de la Pradelle, Prof. A. de Geouffre (dē zhōō′-frē dē là prà′-dēl′) — Member of the fortieth conference of the International Law Association at Amsterdam, presiding over the Committee for the Protection of Civilian Populations Against New Engines of War.

de Seversky, Maj. Alexander P. (dyĕ syĕ-vyĕr′-skē) — Airplane manufacturer who set an air record of 10 hours, 3 minutes, 7 seconds, between New York and Los Angeles, on Aug. 29.

Godart, Justin (zhüs′-tăN′ gō′-dàr′)—French senator who recently commended the congress of puppeteers as a strong force for peace.

Ibáñez, Gen. Carlos (kär′-lōs ē-bän′-yās) — A presidential candidate backed by Chilean Nazis, and recently arrested as a conspirator.

Kiosseivanoff, George (kē′-ô-sā′-vän-ôf) — Premier of Bulgaria.

L'Osservatore Romano (lôs-sĕr-vä-tô′-rā rô-mä′-nô)—Vatican City newspaper.

"Mein Kampf" (mīn kämpf) —Adolf Hitler's autobiography, translated "My Struggle."

Streicher, Julius (yōōl′-yōōs shtrī′-kĕr) — National Socialist leader for the Nuremberg district, prominent in the tenth annual National Socialist Congress of Germany.

Venegas, Arturo (är-tōō′-rō vā-nā′-gäs) — Chairman of Chilean delegates to the World Youth Congress.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Maharajah of Bikaner (mä-hä′-rä′-jä, bē′-kä-nēr) — Progressive Indian ruler who recently celebrated his golden jubilee.

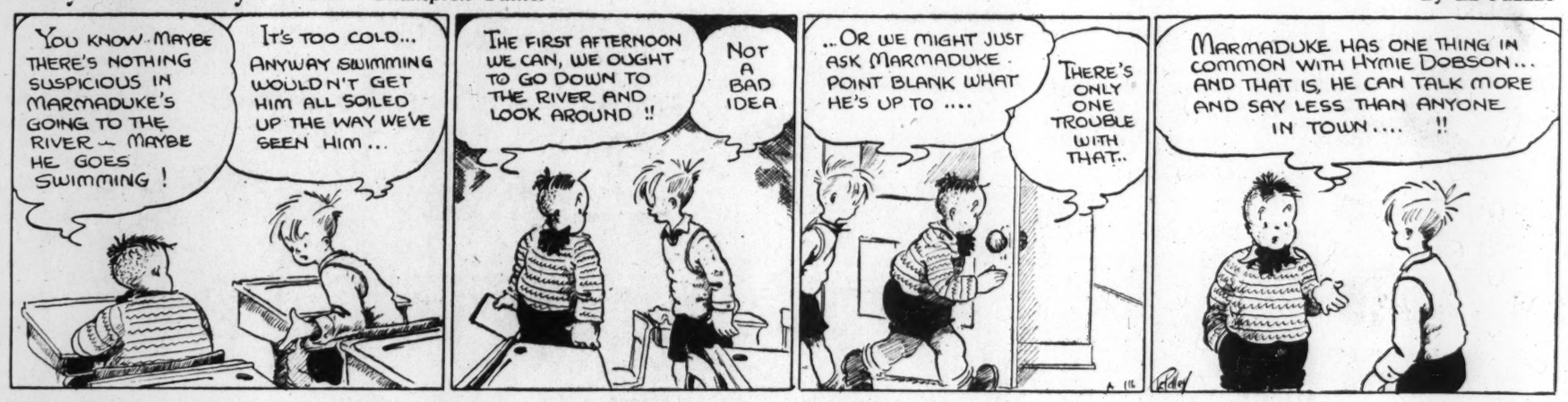
Versailles (vĕr′-sä′-y′) — City of France, of particular interest as the scene of the Versailles Treaty.

Wilhelmina (vĭl′-hĕl-mē′-nä) —Queen of the Netherlands, who recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of her reign.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=s in azure.

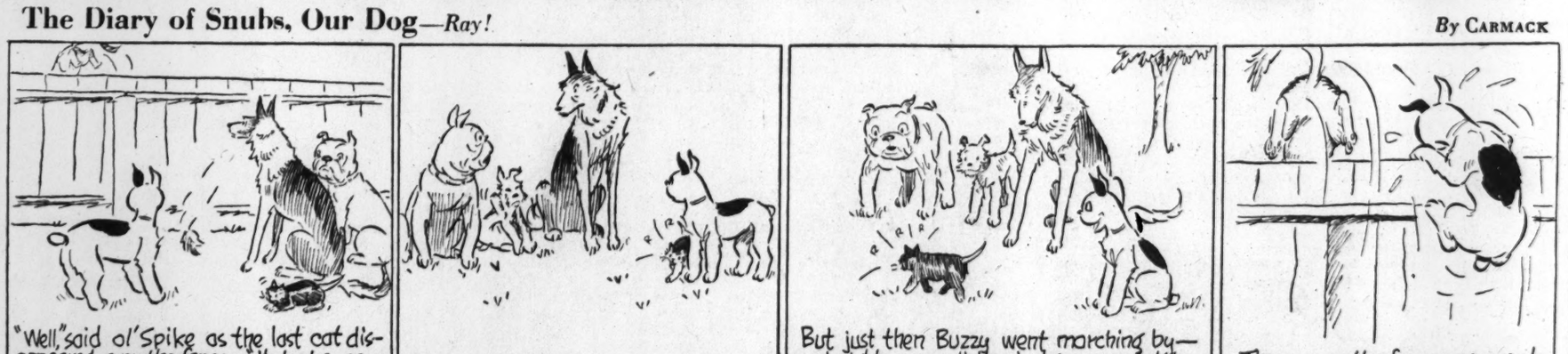
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Champion Talker*

By LE PELLEY


YOU KNOW MAYBE THERE'S NOTHING SUSPICIOUS IN MARMADUKE'S GOING TO THE RIVER — MAYBE HE GOES SWIMMING !
IT'S TOO COLD... ANYWAY SWIMMING WOULDN'T GET HIM ALL SOILED UP THE WAY WE'VE SEEN HIM...
THE FIRST AFTERNOON WE CAN, WE OUGHT TO GO DOWN TO THE RIVER AND LOOK AROUND !!
NOT A BAD IDEA
...OR WE MIGHT JUST ASK MARMADUKE POINT BLANK WHAT HE'S UP TO ....
THERE'S ONLY ONE TROUBLE WITH THAT..
MARMADUKE HAS ONE THING IN COMMON WITH HYMIE DOBSON... AND THAT IS, HE CAN TALK MORE AND SAY LESS THAN ANYONE IN TOWN.... !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ray!*

By CARMACK


"Well," said ol' Spike as the last cat disappeared over the fence — It looks as though the 'cat beauty contest' had gone smash!"
"Yes," wagged Togo. "We can't have a cat beauty contest without cats!"
But just then Buzzy went marching by— and right away all the judges seemed to get the same idea at once- "We name Buzzy the winner!" they wagged-
Then over the fence we went to see what had made the cats disappear so suddenly-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mrs. Teal Takes Her Time*

By THE HAGERS

YOU CANNOT HURRY MRS. TEAL WHEN SHE'S OUT SHOPPING FOR A MEAL.
SHE'LL BUY THIRTEEN "FRESH" DOUGHNUTS, THEN DECIDE THAT ALL SHE NEEDS IS TEN.
THE THINGS SHE WANTS ARE OUT OF REACH; SHE SQUEEZES EVERY ORANGE AND PEACH.
WE DRAKES DON'T MIND. BUT HERE'S THE WORST: SHE ALWAYS SEEMS TO GET THERE FIRST.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ground to Stand On

HAVE the democracies of Europe found firm ground on which to resist the growing demands of Germany? The news indicates a decided stiffening of British and French backs. Czechoslovakia has mobilized, apparently on British and French refusal longer to advise against mobilization. In Paris the Cabinet is reported unanimous in declaring the Godesberg terms "unacceptable." And in London Parliament has been called to meet on Wednesday.

Yet Chancellor Hitler appears to have taken a position from which retreat would be awkward if not humiliating. He has drawn a new map of Europe and said it must be effective on October first or the German troops will march. If Czechoslovakia resists at her border there will be war. Here is the dreaded "final" ultimatum. The zero hour has been set on Europe's time-bomb.

And Britain and France apparently believe that Chancellor Hitler will actually invade Czechoslovakia and risk another world war unless his map is accepted by the day he specifies. They have the unhappy responsibility of attempting, possibly without success, to get Prague to accept this hurry-up order without the guarantees previously offered, or of taking the chance that Germany will go to the extreme now threatened.

Yet there appears to be a stiffening. From the first it has been apparent that somewhere a line must be drawn. Somewhere ground must be found on which the people of the democracies would sanction force as an answer to force. In this endeavor the Czechs were persuaded to make one concession after another, even at the risk of weakening themselves for defense. When Mr. Chamberlain went to Berchtesgaden he went a long way to remove any claims of injustice to Germany.

Many thought he had given away the only line the democracies could stand on if they were to prevent injustices or exert any check on German domination of the small countries of eastern Europe. He would have given up the bastion of Bohemia, the great mountain barrier of Czechoslovakia's border and her chief military strength. Yet he drew another line. And at Godesberg he strengthened that line; he asked for time and for guarantees of economic and military security for the new Czech State. He seems to have got no guarantees and only six days of time.

Now there appears to be an end to concessions. The Czechs were authorized to mobilize, as Prague says, "to obtain conditions under which it could negotiate peaceably." It is still doubtful if those conditions have been created, if they can be created so long as Germany threatens to march, unless Britain and France have reached the limit of retreat. As to reason and justice they appear already to have reached firm ground. As to national interests or prestige that they are willing to fight for there is still some question.

They will strive to keep negotiations alive as long as possible, as President Roosevelt has urged Germany and Czechoslovakia to do. They may even go further to clear the ground on which they will stand. But eventually there must be a stand. When it is taken negotiations may actually be more peaceable.

Tempering the Technicality

SOME who read recently that United States officials had seized two bricks of gold, worth $1,250, representing the life savings of Mrs. Virginia Venturoli of Buffalo, N. Y., because of failure to declare them at the customs on her return from a trip to Italy will be glad to hear that the Government is going to pay Mrs. Venturoli the value of the metal in money. A Federal judge had ruled the bricks should be forfeited, but Attorney General Homer Cummings decided she should be compensated. In view of the fact that the failure to comply with the law was evidently innocently due to ignorance of the effect of the Gold Act which forbids private holding of gold, it is good to see a technicality waived which would have caused much hardship.

A Renaissance to Order?

GERMAN artists are not the only ones who are helped along by suggestions from the authorities. Their colleagues in Russia are now told to avoid both "decadent modernistic influences" and "bourgeois romanticism." The paintings of the Renaissance are pointed out as examples of excellence.

But different conditions prevailed in the Renaissance. Though there was much which is shocking to modern standards, the time was one of widening mental boundaries. With the coming of printing, a new enthusiasm for classic culture swept civilized Europe; the past reflected its golden light on an age that loved it. Wealth, the patron of art, flourished; talent had its opportunity. Art was something other than a mere employee of propaganda.

It is easy for dictators to say, "Paint like Michelangelo," but hard to imagine that stubborn old visionary conforming to a mass pattern. One doubts, too, whether a state-commissioned Leonardo would be allowed to spend several years on a portrait. Among the Stakhanovists such dawdling might be interpreted as sabotage.

Radio in the Flat

ONE feature of a building exhibition recently opened in London is a flat designed to prevent the sound of a radio in it passing beyond its walls. This should prove a most valuable improvement; for when the concert of Europe is performed, with nobs on everywhere, and a full cast, the modern block of apartments is often another Tower of Babel.

Then does the British flat-dweller, finding himself the center of a Rome-Berlin clash, or a Paris-London jangle, become a wholehearted isolationist; and it is not to be wondered at if he should feel that there is no alternative but to come on the air too, or to go up in it. In fact, in self-defense, the inhabitants are liable to set up a vicious circle of noise, against which the walls of any who remain silent offer as little resistance as those of ancient Jericho.

Not only will the new design dispose of this nuisance, but it will add considerably to the pleasure of the good neighbor, who, at present, is uneasily aware that he may be amusing himself at others' expense.

Forgotten Minorities

AT bottom the question threatening the peace of Europe is a broader one than the problem of the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia. It is a question of hegemony. But a single minority has become the issue of the day, a superficial issue. Loud as are the demands from Rome and Berlin in behalf of minorities, they do not drown out the cries and echoes which the existence of minorities in nearly every state in Europe produces.

Reichsführer Hitler stresses the Sudeten problem. Premier Mussolini demands a solution of Czech minority difficulties on a "totalitarian" basis—that is, a settlement that will satisfy Hungarian and Polish demands as well as those of Germany. A truly totalitarian approach to European minority grievances, however, would recognize that Europe itself is one big minority problem. A readjustment of national borders to bring the greatest number of minority members back into the folds of their own national states would involve cession of territory not only by Czechoslovakia but by Italy, France, the Greater Germany itself and other states.

Such a solution naturally is not proposed, because only those adjustments of minority questions which will result in the greatest embarrassment for Czechoslovakia are at this moment useful to Rome-Berlin diplomacy.

Broadly, religion, race, language, base all minority problems—the problem being grievous usually in proportion to the restrictions placed by governments on the exercise of minority rights and privileges in these three fields.

Incidentally, it is difficult to find a section of Europe in which minorities have been more severely treated than in the South Tirol which was ceded to Italy after the World War and where the minority—in which Berlin appears to take no interest—is Germanic.

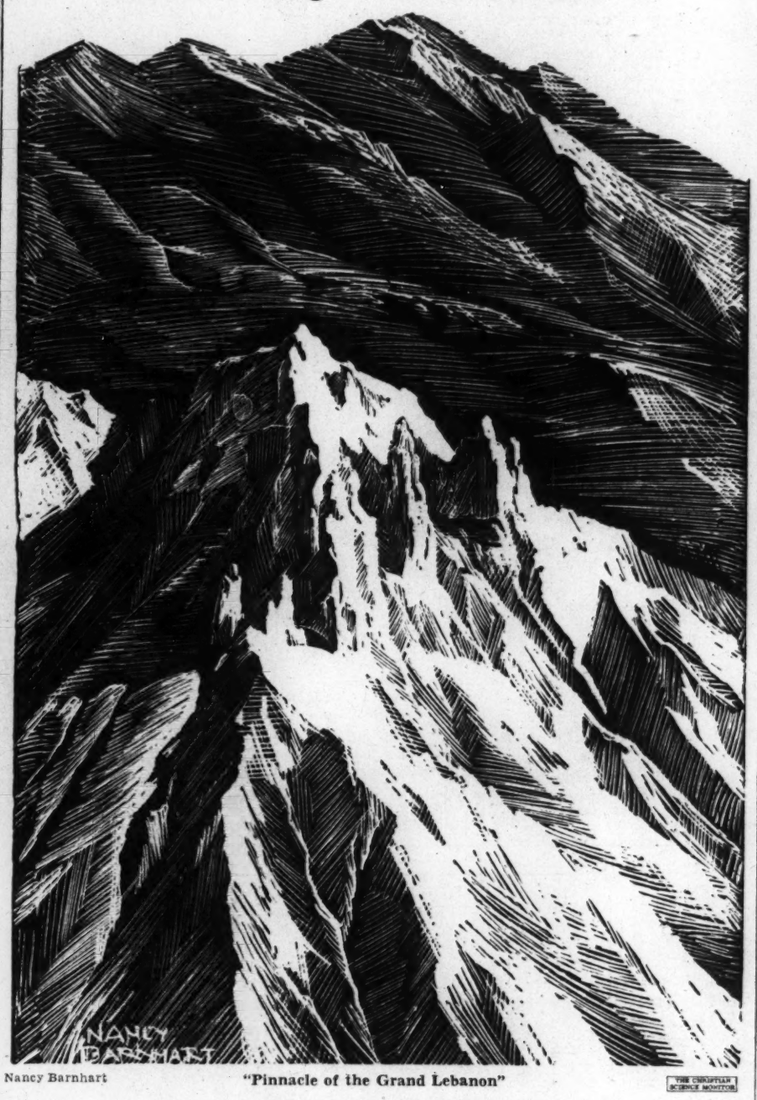
Poland, which has joined the clamor for a slice of Czechoslovakian territory in the name of Czechoslovakia's Polish minority is itself ruler over minorities which constitute about 30 per cent of its population. Polish election laws have been prejudicial to minorities, while the hostile attitude of the Government toward the peoples intrusted to it by the peace settlement in 1919 is underscored by 128 complaints of violation of minority rights submitted to the League of Nations by 1930.

Hungary, another assailant of Czechoslovakia, governs minorities constituting about 15 per cent of its population, and among those who have suffered under Hungarian administration are subjects of German origin.

Almost 30 per cent of Roumania's population comprises minorities, whose conditions have been considered as exceedingly unsatisfactory despite Roumanian obligations and promises. In Jugoslavia, among the 21 per cent of the population composed of minorities, are more than 600,000 Germans. And Jugoslavia has a record as one of the most flagrant violators of minority rights.

What is clear from knowledge of Europe's minorities is that Czechoslovakia, while not perfect in its administration of minorities, is nevertheless suffering not for its own sins against minorities but for the ambitions of other states to confiscate these minorities and the territory they inhabit. It is not so much because Czechoslovakia is damned by its minorities as because it is blessed by geography that it has become the target for the sort of attack against which even the fastnesses of Bohemia are inadequate fortification. "Whoever is master of Bohemia is master of Europe." The thought was Bismarck's. Every attempt of German leaders to move eastward has impressed them with the sagacity of that observation.

Snow Freight Over Lebanon



Nancy Barnhart — "Pinnacle of the Grand Lebanon"

"THE donkey boy will call for you at 4:30 tomorrow morning," says the clerk in the little French hotel on a craggy peak in Lebanon. "Yes, he is reliable. He is the boy who goes with his donkey every day to bring snow for our refrigerator from a snow bank on the mountain range, along the very trail you will be taking to Ain Ata."

A hotel ice-box packed with snow!

Here in Lebanon today we are hobnobbing with the ancients of all time. This is the snow that cooled the perishable goods of Phoenicians at the court of Hiram, King of Tyre. From the same airy sources no doubt came refreshment for the Hittites in their walled cities. And how the tireless donkey feet must have trotted down the steep inclines to provide snow for sumptuous banquets when Roman governors feasted in the Near East.

With many such visions floating through my thoughts I stand in the silver gray morning at the hotel door to greet the ice-wagon mount that is to take me over the top of the Grand Lebanon Range. And here it comes, a furry dun-colored animal (not unlike the burros of Colorado, only a little bit larger) led by the donkey boy and accompanied by a twin donkey to carry the luggage. The donkey boy? He always walks, he tells me in picturesque Arab-French.

It is a great business adjusting my two square-cornered suit-cases to the back of the creature, because the saddle bags are rounded off for the business of snow-carrying. Finally, however, we have roped the heavy boxes together across the saddle, and I am mounted on my own donkey, and away we go.

Up a narrow trail through green wheat fields where an Arab farmer is at work, irrigating, piling up the stony soil with his bare foot, shutting off the trickling stream from one of his fields and deflecting it to another. He sings meanwhile, a rondeau as innocent of scale or measured beat as a canary song.

Now the grain fields have ceased, and as far as we can see there is only bare, pebbly earth, with occasional tufts of hardy desert plants here and there. And finally only rocks, rocks, rocks.

"You see that little peak like a muzzle sticking up from the mountain ridge? Just this side of it is the trail where we are going," says my guide. "And that zigzag little line of specks up toward the top? Those are the French soldiers that are building the new road. Next year, or maybe in two years, you would be going over the ridge—ffft!—like that!" I can see his imaginary motorcar; secretly I am glad this is this year and not next year, for I like the ancient mode of travel.

As the sun rises we climb to a height where gradually we see the vista opening behind us. At our feet is a deep canyon, as if the mountain had risen in a fury, ages long gone, and split open a way to the sea. A spring of water leaps from the mountain side, and another, and another, and together they rush into the chasm, between jagged peaks, past green fields and orchards and innumerable tiny towns, dashing down, down, until at last we see in the distance the line of white that means breakers curling on the seashore, and beyond this fading away into the horizon, the seraphic Mediterranean.

Now we have crossed the new road being constructed by muscular black Singalese in khaki, with their smart French officers on horseback directing the work.

Up the sharp slope, over the boulders, steadily gaining, nearing the top; now suddenly we stand on the very ridge of the Grand Lebanon, with the world dropping away on either side. Edges are clear and golden in the West, down to the sea, for the sun is behind us. But the eastern valley is a deep pansy blue saucer with a fluted rim, the Anti-Lebanon Range.

Here at the top are the snow fields where the boy gets his supplies. "Take some!" he shouts, and gathers a fistful to show how it is done. So after a dip into the eternal snows, I have left my donkey and am slipping down the eastern slope on foot.

From time to time I rest on some flat ledge and look back to see my cortege following. Then over and down once more. Behind me, above the yellow mountain sides where each smallest surface of rock gleams like a mirror in the direct rays of the sun, is a sky so deeply shadowed by contrast that its little sickle moon appears to be floating in a violet twilight of space.

All too soon I see in the valley the roofs of Ain Ata, and my journey's end.

NANCY BARNHART

The Wide Horizon

America's Position in the World Crisis

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

IN ALL the discussion that is going on in Washington over America's part in a possible war, in all the weighing of pros and cons over co-operation or isolation, one primary fact deserves to be set down. That is that with the first gun fired in a major European conflict between democracies and dictatorships, the United States—even though it preserves its neutrality—becomes automatically the emotional and economic ally of the democracies.

This matter does not seem to be understood at the moment, and yet it may be of paramount importance. It is not incompatible with the preservation of neutrality, nor with what is technically called "isolation." The American people need not go to war, and certainly have no present intention of going to war. Whether they can ultimately stay out of a protracted or world conflict is another matter and seems on the whole doubtful. But neutrality or not, America's economic alliance with the democracies under the situations as they would arise if general fighting broke out tomorrow can hardly be disputed. Americans might as well face the fact.

* * *

As to America's emotional commitment, little need be said. Every conversation heard in America today is against Hitler. Nobody has ever shown more reluctance to fight than Mr. Chamberlain, and if war came it could only be assumed that it came despite his best efforts. Mr. Chamberlain's position would be infinitely stronger in such a war than if he had rattled the saber in advance. Curiously enough, what had heretofore seemed a weakness on his part would then be a source of immeasurable moral strength. Not to expect this sentiment to influence Americans would be to disregard human nature and history. Again, however, this is not to say that the United States would necessarily overcome its disillusionment with the World War, its mass feeling that participation in 1917 was a mistake, and its sour recollection of the unpaid war debts, to plunge into a new crusade. But its sympathy would be one of the vast imponderables determining policy, and it would have a material bearing on the vital economic side of the situation.

The United States has a neutrality law, but the law does not ban export of raw materials, oil, food, and vital commodities other than specific arms, ammunition and implements of war, to belligerents. The British blockade would go into effect at once. America could then trade with the democracies, but could not trade with the dictatorships even if it wanted to. Furthermore, it is estimated that between $8,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 of European funds have already been deposited in the United States. It would be strange if home governments could not find means to attach a good deal of this money as a first basis for credits, despite the fact that the Neutrality Act of 1937 bans new loans to belligerents. The same Act imposes a "cash and carry" basis for supplies of goods, and in other ways seeks the laudable goal of preventing an economic stake growing up in the war in the United States to influence impartial judgment. Nevertheless there are dozens of ways in which American economic aid could reach the democracies.

* * *

So much for the question of possible war. Let us turn for a minute to happier affairs. Lost amid the dispatches from Europe, Americans are almost forgetting to notice another item. Believe it or not, it is a piece of happy news! Yes, a bright spot in the newspaper, that may be seen, unlike that in the recent admirable cartoon of Dwight Sturgis in the Monitor, without a magnifying glass. This particular item is of considerable importance. In brief, business is getting better. The business index, amidst all these world alarms, is now at a new 1938 high.

Last week, this writer listened to Miss Frances Perkins tell enthusiastically of 320,000 new jobs filled last month, on top of an employment increase the month before, and with a good prospect of a new one this month. The automobile trade is going into high. Miss Perkins was more optimistic in her private talk than in her printed release. And it is now learned, on good authority, that Mr. Roosevelt told the railroad leaders last week in their private talks that he was very much pleased over the whole business outlook.

As a final subject of comment, attention should be paid to the rail situation. The carriers have set Saturday of this week for putting their 15 per cent wage cut into effect. Railway labor counts its ballots today on the strike vote, with overwhelming support forecast. This constitutes an "emergency" under the terms of the Railway Labor Act. Does this mean a strike? Not at all—at least not for a time. Using precisely the same method of collective bargaining between nation-wide employers' units and great organizations of workers that the President's committee found so satisfactory in England and Sweden, new machinery for settlement swings into action.

The United States Mediation Board will presumably appoint a board this week to inquire into the whole controversy. The Board must conclude hearings and render a decision within thirty days. Then the President will have thirty days more to study the recommendations and make a formal public pronouncement. There is, accordingly, a sixty-day leeway of calm and mediation before a strike. At the end of the sixty days, it is true, the Board's findings may be rejected by either or both parties to the controversy. That, however, has happened only once in the history of the amended Railway Labor Act.

Bearing the Burden of Democracy

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy would seem to have failed. In the past decade we have witnessed the founding and wasting away of several democracies. In Spain it continues to wage, at best, a losing fight. A young democracy has just been ordered by its big brothers to permit itself to be absorbed by a ruthless enemy and to suffer what may prove to be worse than war.

How can this happen, the bewildered world citizen may ask? Is not democracy the right and honorable way for man to live with man? Do not truth and justice still prevail as we have been taught in our school copybooks?

Yes, democracy is the right way to unity and peace. And, contrary to present appearances, truth and justice do prevail. Man's administration of democracy may fail and he may even, as at this time, allow expediency to come before the administration of truth and justice. In which case he and those under his care may suffer. But democracy provides a protection against the mistakes of those momentarily entrusted with authority. For the democracy is the people—and the people, as a whole, are true to those ideals which must guide freedom and right.

Those influences which have brought us to this tragic hour do not represent the democracies. This crisis is the failure of individuals not ideals. By the elimination of those who are not willing to bear the burden of democracy, democracy may yet be saved. Fortunately this elimination can be made by the ballot and not by the bullet. CITIZEN

Boston.

"The Ubiquitous Coat Hanger"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on "The Ubiquitous Coat Hanger" prompts me to write of some uses to which our family has put coat hangers.

Fine, firm uprights for plants may be made by straightening out the hangers and making a circle towards the top through which the plant can be slipped.

A fence to protect young grass may be made by straightening out the hangers and curving them—in the shape of a croquet wicket.

A lattice can be constructed for morning glory vines or rambler roses.

A rack for newspapers or magazines can be made and painted red. This can be used on the wall or propped up on a table or display shelf.

Washington. SARAH HORNBLOWER

Misleading Nomenclature?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The fact that the German-language population—more than one fifth of the total, including Jews—of Czechoslovakia is labeled as German has caused much confusion of thought in Anglo-Saxon countries. They have never been Germans in the sense of citizens of Germany. It is true that in times past the Kingdom of Bohemia was the leading member of the German Empire, better known as the Holy Roman Empire. But this was a loose international organism to which belonged also Italy, parts of France, Switzerland, and Belgium.

The German-language population of the former Kingdom of Bohemia should be properly called German (or German-speaking) Bohemians. That is the name under which they have always been known—Deutschböhmen. It should not be forgotten that they are not a racial minority in the German sense (deutschblütig). They have to be considered as a linguistic minority. Only a small part of them could be claimed by the Reich as kinsmen of German blood. They are mainly Teutonized Czechs. Many of them and also some of their political leaders have still Slavonic names such as Sebekowsky, Hodina and others, though Czech names used to be translated into German by Austrian authorities in the old days.

The Henlein party assumed a new artificial name—Sudetendeutsch. Being purely artificial it has not yet been naturalized in the American and English press and a great variety of forms is used at present. We find Sudeten Germans, the Sudetens, Sudetan or Sudetian Germans, Sudetic Germans and even the Sudetes which is, of course, the name of the mountains dividing Bohemia and Moravia from German Silesia. It is not clear which range was meant by Ptolemy who mentions the name but the present geographical usage is quite clear. It has always been applied to the mountains between the Elbe and the Moravian Gate.

May I point out, however, that only a fraction of the German-speaking population is living on the Sudetic slope, that is under the Riesengebirge and Gesenken, so that the name of Herr Henlein's Sudetic German party is at best a makeshift label. The term was perhaps so devised as to enable the Germans to coin a new form "Sudetendeutschland," which could be detached, at least mentally, from the historical unit of Bohemia. The only historical name that covers the whole ground is German Bohemians, Moravia having always formed a part of Bohemia. O. VOCADLO, PH.D.

Komensky University, Bratislava

Chamberlain's Foreign Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be permitted to point out that Mr. Chamberlain as the successor to several other Prime Ministers is faced today with a situation in Europe which may have been brought about largely by the policy of some of his predecessors. Some people may feel inclined to think that Mr. Chamberlain is making too many concessions to the dictators instead of taking a strong stand, but they may overlook the fact that vital concessions were made on previous occasions for the purpose of conciliation and in the supposed interest of peace.

The premature withdrawal of Allied troops from the Rhinelands in 1930 was a concession to Germany. The Versailles Treaty provided for an occupation of the Rhinelands until 1935, yet the Allies decided to withdraw five years earlier.

The advent of Hitler brought about German military occupation of the Rhinelands contrary to the stipulations of the Peace Treaty, and this step was unopposed by France and England. This was a further concession towards Germany. Other instances could be cited where considerable concessions were made.

Thus Mr. Chamberlain is dealing with a situation which has been largely brought about by a policy of concessions in the past. It is quite likely that if his predecessors had taken definite stands years ago, developments would have taken a different shape.

If Mr. Chamberlain's policy merely succeeds in saving peace for the moment and postponing the outbreak of war for a few months or a couple of years, it cannot be said that his methods are more successful than the policy of concessions tried over and over again by other men. But if he succeeds in establishing peace in Europe on a permanent basis, he surely will deserve the gratitude of humanity. A. VINCENT

Paris